The New-York Times.

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The New Movement against Collector Schell—Goods for the Indian Department—Mexican Affairs—A Southern League—Postmaster at Columbus, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 26.

It is confidently asserted that the new move against Mr. SCHELL will be successful, and that he will retire from the Collectorship as soon as a successor shall have been agreed upon. How long this resolution will last remains to be seen. The place has been offered to and declined by Judge PARKER.

The Indian Department will to-morrow decide upon the bids for furnishing Indian goods, and the following firms will probably be awarded the contracts:

Class No. 1—Dry goods, blankets—To CRONIN, HURXTEAL & Co., New-York.
Class No. 2—Clothing—To WHITING, GALLOUPE, BLISS & Co., Boston.
Class No. 3—Hardware—To T. POULTNEY, Baltimore.
Class No. 4—Guns—To H. E. LEMAN, Lancaster.

The bidders were numerous, and the competition was close and animated.

Mexico still continues to be an absorbing topic of discussion here. Señor MATA, who has been for months asking recognition by the United States as Minister from JUAREZ, the Constitutional President, is absent from the City at present; but the impression gains ground that he will speedily be invited to return and be formally received as Minister.

This gentleman expresses, on behalf of the Juarez Party, the most liberal sentiments towards the United States, and an earnest desire to adopt immediate measures for the establishment of amicable and profitable relations with us. He acknowledges the absolute necessity of settling the just claims of our citizens against Mexico—to which purpose, in part, he indicates that the confiscated wealth of the Church will be promptly applied.

He further expressed the readiness of his colleagues to negotiate treaties, opening and protecting every desirable inter-sea means of communication for the benefit of the United States—to grant the desired right of way for a railroad through Chihuahua and Sonora; and to provide a liberal system of commerce and colonization which shall open the entire country to our trade, and to settlement and development by our people.

It appears that Señor MATA laid this programme formally before the Administration months ago, but that it has never been acted upon. Meantime, the indiscreet recognition of the Zuloaga Government by Minister FORSYTH has remained without disavowal to bolster up that usurper's pretensions, and to the same degree operate against the Liberals. Mr. FORSYTH was dearly "sold" by the Zuloaga party, who betrayed him into the expectation of getting a slice of territory for the United States forthwith.

There is no doubt that Señor MATA truly represents the views and feelings of the Liberals; but one cannot help questioning whether they have the power to carry out the wise programme above stated. Have not the evils of Mexico become chronic? Has she within herself enough of patriotism and political integrity to maintain a stable Government? Or, is the intervention of a foreign power essential to bring order out of the chaos, and hold it in form long enough to acquire solidity?

I am informed that there exists in the Southern States a Southern League—one of whose aims is to augment the supply of negro labor in the planting States. They claim that the States themselves have a perfect right to make laws legalizing and regulating an African free-apprentice system, and that Congress has no power to interfere with, or prohibit it. Starting with this claim, they are now engaged in operating upon the State of Mississippi with a view to securing the enactment of a law under which to immediately carry out a system of African apprenticeship—or "the Slave-trade in disguise." If they succeed, we shall have a new contest before Congress in relation to its power to "regulate" this branch of "commerce" by suppressing it altogether.

JOHN MILLER has been appointed Postmaster of Columbus, Ohio, *vice* SAM. MEDARY, who assumes the once difficult *rôle* of Governor of Kansas. MILLER is a personal friend of the Hon. S. S. Cox, of Ohio, and was beheaded when that gentleman took ground in the House against the Lecompton scheme. Subsequently Mr. COX sustained the English bill, which made his peace with the Administration; and now that he has been reëlected by a very handsome vote, the President avails himself of the first opportunity to restore the martyr MILLER. A son-in-law of MEDARY's arrived in town last evening in search of the vacant Postmastership—but was too late.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 26.

Conflicting reports have been published concerning the objects of the recent departure of Judge ROSE and BEN MCCULLOUGH, both of Texas, for Sonora. The truth is, the former has been appointed Consul to Guaymas, and the latter accompanies him on business concerning himself, and in no manner connected with this Government.

The balance in the Treasury on Monday was $6,060,000. The receipts for the week ending on that day, were $447,000. The amount of the drafts paid $1,175,000, and the amount of the drafts issued, $1,500,000—a reduction from last week of $1,113,000.

Information has reached Washington in such a form as to place the fact beyond question, that a large number of Mexicans residing in Sonora have entered into a league to revolutionize that State with a view to its annexation to the United States.

A telegraphic dispatch from Mobile states that much excitement still exists in that city, growing out of the refusal to grant a clearance to the *Alice Painter*.

The Secretary of State has not yet, as reported, demanded an explanation of the Spanish Minister, concerning the object of that Government in sending an armed force against Mexico, although a private interview with him was requested by Mr. CASS on, it is supposed, that subject.

The financial report of the Secretary of the Treasury is now nearly completed.

Later from Mexico.

ARRIVAL OF SPANISH AND FRENCH WAR VESSELS AT VERA CRUZ—SURRENDER OF PEROTE—ZACATECAS OCCUPIED BY THE LIBERALS, &C.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 26.

The steamship *Tennessee* has arrived here with Vera Cruz dates of the 21st inst.

Three Spanish and two French vessels of war had anchored at Sacrificios, and Admiral RENAUD was daily expected with the rest of the French squadron.

General TREZOS surrendered the castle of Perote, on the 16th inst., after being reduced to starvation. His remnant of troops had arrived at Vera Cruz.

The dates from the City of Mexico are to the 18th inst.

General MIRAMON had arrived there.

The Liberals occupied Zacatecas, and elsewhere had been successful.

ZULOAGA was levying contributions to repair the fortifications.

The Indiana Senatorship.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Friday, Nov. 26.

The House, this afternoon, passed by a vote of 51 to 45 the joint resolution passed by the Senate on Wednesday last, declaring the election of Messrs. BRIGHT and FITCH to the United States Senate illegal, unconstitutional and void.

Collision Between a Steamer and a Schooner

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 26.

The schooner *James English*, for New-Haven with coal and iron, was run into on Thursday, off Tinicum, by the steamship *Pennsylvania*, from Richmond. The *Pennsylvania* escaped uninjured, but the schooner was cut on the larboard side to the water's edge. She then ran ashore, and has since returned here for repairs.

The Southern Pacific Railroad.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Nov. 26.

The stockholders of the Southern Pacific Railroad met here yesterday. JEREMIAH MORTON, of Virginia, presided. President FOULKES made an able report concerning the Road, which will be considered to-morrow. Two thirds of the stock is represented.

The Philadelphia Firemen Homeward Bound

BOSTON, Friday, Nov. 26.

The Hibernia Engine Company left the city in the 8 o'clock train this morning for home. During their brief visit among us our firemen and the citizens generally have extended to them the most liberal hospitality.

NEWARK, N. J., Friday, Nov. 16.

The Hibernia Engine Company, of Philadelphia, arrived here at 9 o'clock this evening, and the Newark firemen turned out in a grand torchlight procession to receive them. After the parade, the Hibernians partook of a sumptuous collation.

From Africa.

SICKNESS ON THE COAST—KIDNAPPING FROM AN AMERICAN VESSEL.

BOSTON, Friday, Nov. 26.

A letter received at Salem, dated Goree, West Coast of Africa, states that it was very sickly on that coast, and that a French war-steamer had lost 25 men within two weeks. An armed boat from the same steamer had impressed a French sailor from the brig *Rockingham*, of Salem. The letter was dated Oct. 12.

Adjournment of the Vermont Legislature.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Friday, Nov. 26.

The Vermont Legislature adjourned this morning. No appropriation has been made for completing the State Capitol; the House having refused to concur with the Senate in the passage of any bill for that purpose.

Trotting Match Between Flora Temple and Reindeer.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Nov. 26.

A trotting match came off yesterday, on the Albany Race Course, between *Flora Temple* and *Reindeer*, for $1,000, mile heats, best three in five, in harness. The purse was given to *Reindeer*, in consequence of a collision in the second heat, which the judges decided was the result of foul driving on the part of *Flora's* driver.

Fire at New-Orleans—Child Burnt.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 26.

Two dwellings on Prytania-street, in this city, were destroyed by fire to-day. A child perished in the flames.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Board met at 5 P. M., yesterday, President CLANCY in the chair.

The Committee on Finance reported in favor of making donations of $1.000 to the Northwestern Dispensary, $250 to the Ladies' Depository, and $500 to the Women's Prison Association and Home. The report was laid over.

The report of the same Committee, amending the report from the Board of Councilmen in favor of donating $1,500 to the Infirmary for Indigent Women and Children, by reducing the amount to $500, was presented and laid over.

The same Committee reported in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in donating $500 to the New-York Opthalmic Hospital, and a like sum to the Seamen's Friend Society. The report was laid over.

Alderman BOOLE's resolution in favor of directing the Comptroller to draw his warrant for $600, payable to Jonas N. Phillips, Esq., to defray the expenses incurred by the members of the late Common Council in defending themselves against the suit recently prosecuted against them was called up. Some debate followed.

Alderman MCSPEDON said if these expenses were not paid, he should be in favor of asking the Counsel to the Corporation to be present at all the meetings of the Board, so that he might be consulted on every measure before it was passed.

Alderman TUCKER opposed the resolution.

Alderman ADAMS said if such expenses were not defrayed by the City, any one who pretended to be a lawyer because his brother was might have the members of the Board indicted for any measure passed by them.

A motion to refer the resolution to the Counsel to the Corporation was lost and the resolution was adopted, (Ayes 12; Noes 2,) Messrs. TUCKER and DAVIS voting in the negative.

The report of the Committee on Finance in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in appropriating $750 to the graduates of the New-York Institution for the Blind, was adopted.

A resolution directing the Street Commissioner to remove the ruins of the Crystal Palace forthwith, and to advertise for plans for a market to be erected there, was presented and referred to the Committee on Lands and Places.

A communication was received from Mayor TIEMANN urging the necessity of improving the condition of the Russ pavement in Broadway. It was referred to the Committee on Streets.

The Board adjourned to Monday.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening at the usual hour, C. H. HASWELL in the Chair. After the reading of the minutes of several preceding meetings, a remonstrance was presented from the Hudson River Railroad against the passage of the resolution imposing onerous conditions in the running of small cars upon their track. The owners of property on Second-street presented a remonstrance against paving it with Belgian pavement.

Engine Company No. 8 presented a petition for repairs to the engine, asking that $200 be appropriated for that purpose.

Dr. Campbell's bill of $360, for professional services, was referred to the Committee on Police.

The President offered a resolution, directing the Street Commissioner to report to the Board the cause of the delay in the repairs to the City Hall. It was adopted.

A report of the Committee on Finance, in favor of paying Hayes and others $140, for reporting in the Matsell investigation case, was laid over.

Mayor TIEMANN returned with his objections the resolutions directing the Street Commissioner to repair the walk in front of Nos. 162, 164 and 166 Mercer-street. The work directed to be done is in front of property belonging to others than the Corporation, and an ordinance should have been passed, so that an assessment could be laid on the property benefited.

The resolution of the Committee on Roads concurring to change the grade of Forty-ninth-street, between Second and Third avenues, was returned, and the reasons therefor, stating some technical illegalities, given.

The resolution granting permission to regulate the curb and gutter on Eighty-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues, was also returned, on the ground that the street is not opened according to law. Among the resolutions offered were the following: That the Street Commissioner be directed to employ some competent person to take charge of and regulate the electric clocks in the public buildings of the City; that the Harlem Gas Company be directed to lay mains in One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Kingsbridge Road, and to light the street with gas. They were referred to the appropriate Committees.

Mayor TIEMANN sent in to the Councilmen the letter of the Venezuelan Commissioner, presenting a copy of the likeness of General Bolivar to the City of New-York. Appropriate resolutions acknowledging the gift were passed.

The Board concurred in awarding the contract for the erection of a new look-out on Macdougal-street Tower to John Noe. $725 is the sum named for the performance of the work. Resolutions of condolence with the family of BARTHOLOMEW HEALY, recently deceased, and formerly Alderman from the Fourth Ward, were concurred in.

Document No. 14, being a "Report of the Committee on Ordinances in reply to a resolution in reference to regulating the Street Department," was then taken up, section by section. But little progress was made, the time previous to adjournment being principally occupied by discussion on parliamentary points, some of which was rather exciting.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Board met yesterday afternoon at 3 P. M. President PURDY in the Chair.

A large number of bills for advertising the election laws were presented, and referred to the Committee on County Officers.

Mr. BLUNT presented a resolution directing the Committee on Criminal Courts and Police to inquire who appointed Officer Baker, from whose custody Dr. GAILLARDET escaped the other day, and to ascertain whether the policeman is a proper person to hold the office that he occupies.

Mr. KENNEDY desired that the inquiry should go further than this. He understood that this man, in spite of his flagrant conduct, was still retained in his place. It was by the permission of the Supervisors that the Judges appointed these Court-officers, and if the latter were improper persons the competency of the Judges who made these appointments should be considered.

Mr. BLUNT added to his resolution a provision advising the propriety of taking the appointing power from the Judges of the Court of Sessions, and placing it in other hands. The resolution was then adopted.

Mr. PURDY offered a resolution, directing the Committee on County Officers to confer with the City authorities with regard to the expediency of exchanging the Eldridge-street Jail property, or a portion of it, for the purpose of erecting a County Jail. It was adopted.

A resolution directing that $2,050 previously appropriated for election purposes, be paid to the Treasurer of the Metropolitan Police Department, was adopted.

The Board adjourned to Friday next, 3 P. M.

Laura Keene is about to commence a lawsuit against Mr. Wheatley, of the Arch-street Theatre, in Philadelphia, for infringement of her copyright of "Our American Cousin."

CITY POLITICS.

Tammany Ratification Meeting.

Purser and Townsend Indorsed for Comptroller and Almshouse Governor.

Ugly Fighting—Black Eyes and Bloody Noses.

The Democrats who have proved faithful to the Tammany *régime*, through all its varying fortunees, met last night, in the old wigwam, to show by their presence their devotion to the principle of "regular nominations and the usages of the Party," and, more specifically, to ratify the nominations of GEO. H. PURSER for Comptroller, and ISAAC H. TOWNSEND for Almshouse Governor.

The assemblage at first was not flatteringly large, though, as a means of making it so, a band had been stationed on the balcony, and a pile of blazing tar-barrels occupied the centre of the square, from which rose a dense volume of suffocating smoke, that was wafted by the shifting breeze, now here, now there, and not unfrequently into the faces of the admiring crowd on Tammany Hall steps. When, at length, the prime movers in the meeting (which, it is but just to say, became eventually quite a large one) had taken their places on the platform, and the crowd, safe from the perilous crush up the stairway, had got into the hall,

Mr. E. B. HART, the Surveyor of the Port, nominated for Chairman Mr. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY. The nomination was carried without dissent. Mr. CONNOLLY returned his thanks to the Committee of Arrangements for this opportunity of stating to the Democracy assembled in Tammany Hall that he would give his cordial support to the nomination of Mr. PURSER and Mr. TOWNSEND. [Cheers.] And the Democracy of this City and country owed it, not only to themselves, but to the Democracy of the State and of the nation, and to the memories of this venerable Hall in which they now stood, to rally to the support of the regular candidates of the party, and insure them a triumphant majority over their opponents.

Just as Mr. CONNOLLY was about concluding, a rough-looking customer in a red shirt, who was standing below the speaker's stand, broke out into some very unseemly exclamations, from which his friends endeavored to prevent him by placing their hands over his mouth, and indulging in various gentle endearments. In this they failed, and the bulk of the crowd, either from sympathy, indifference or fear, refused to interfere. The interruptions at length became so gross, and the language so obscene, that the speaker could not succeed in making himself heard, and virtually concluded in dumb show, the only words audible being those of the gentleman in red, vociferating at somebody on the platform such tender compliments as these: "You lie! You lie! &c." Some one on the platform then called on those below to put the fellow out. "No, but wait till I get at you, you d——d ——!" was the rejoinder. At last, after any amount of dragging and hauling, during which numerous blows were exchanged, the gentleman in red was got out.

After the adoption of lists of three Vice-Presidents and two Secretaries from each of the Wards, Mr. BENEDICT was introduced and read the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the Democracy of the City of New-York reaffirms its devotion to the foreign and domestic policy of JAMES BUCHANAN, and the resolutions relative to Cuba and Mexico unanimously adopted at the recent meeting, in this hall, to ratify the County ticket, since triumphantly elected.

Resolved, That while we deplore the defeat of AMASA J. PARKER and the Democratic State ticket at the November election, we congratulate the Democratic Party of the Union on an increased vote of 35,000, and we feel confident that, with united and earnest efforts, the Empire State will in future contests successfully vindicate its devotion to the principles and policy essential to the safe and economical government of the State, and the interests, honor, and integrity of the Union.

Resolved, That the attention of every class of the community has been justly directed to the increased taxation, and inefficient and insecure administration of the financial affairs of this City, and it has become the positive duty and interest of every citizen to secure and maintain economy and honesty in the municipal Government, and reduce the burdens imposed upon all classes, but especially onerous on the poor and industrious.

Resolved, That deeply convinced of the necessity of effecting these results and protecting the public treasury from ingenious devices of unscrupulous men, we confidently submit for the office of Comptroller the name of GEORGE H. PURSER, whose integrity, intelligence and experience has been established in every public position which he has occupied, and to his ability, independence and untiring industry the community may safely confide the important and onerous duties of this office.

Resolved, That ISAAC TOWNSEND, nominated for Almshouse Governor, is eminently entitled to the warm and zealous support of the Democratic Party; intelligent, faithful and courteous in the discharge of the gratuitous duties of his office, he has ever maintained a deep devotion to the principles and candidates of the Democracy.

Resolved, That the industrious efforts of some of the prominent Federal office-holders in this City to defeat the regular Democratic candidates for Comptroller and Almshouse Governor, and by the support of another ticket indirectly confer upon a Republican the office of Comptroller, with all its power and patronage, must be regarded as a gross outrage on the Democratic Party, and especially on that portion of influential, honest and intelligent men deriving their support from the legitimate business of the Municipal Government.

Resolved, That at this crisis, when the State Legislature is notoriously in the hands of our political opponents, and prepared to enact laws absorbing and regulating the powers properly vested in the people of this City, it is of the highest importance, by uniting exertions, to elect an important officer of the City Government and frustrate the existing designs of our common opponent to concentrate in a Republican incumbent some of the chief powers and duties now exercised or imposed on the Common Council and the Departments.

Resolved, That experience and system, as well as fidelity and honesty, are qualities essential in the successful discharge of the duties of Comptroller, and no mere reform can discover and correct the gross prevailing abuses, and satisfy the just expectation of our fellow-citizens, unless based upon a practical and familiar knowledge of the machinery of the Municipal Government; and our candidate on this occasion has been selected on the Jeffersonian motto of "Is he honest? Is he capable?"

Resolved, That we recommend to our fellow Democrats in the several Wards to be vigilant and untiring in their exertions to organize and unite the Democratic Party for the coming contest, convinced that such efforts cannot fail to result in a victory not less important to the interests of the City than to the union and power of the Democracy.

Mr. CONRAD SWACKHAMER made the first speech, in which he was doomed to an interruption still more aggravated than that enddred by the Chairman.

The red-shirted personage, who looked to be a youth of 21 or so, and was infuriated with drink, rushed wildly back into the room, leaped on the platform and commenced a general onslaught, which ended in his and five or six others being thrown in a heap from the platform to the floor. Here the scuffle was renewed with terrific violence, and ended in a second withdrawal of the offender in the consoling arms of his friends.

The row being for the time over,

The Chairman called on the Hon. JOHN KELLY to appear.

Mr. KELLY stepped on the platform amid vehement cheers. He said: I did not come among you to-night, my friends, with the intention of saying any thing; but, since the commencement of my political career I have always followed a straightforward course, and there is no impropriety, therefore, in my now presenting myself here in compliance with your call. I commenced my career in Tammany Hall, and until she changes her politics, until she changes hopelessly to something that I cannot conceive to be right, I mean to pursue it here. Yet I must say that there are many things done here that are wrong, but it is not the way to beat the enemy of the Democratic Party by sowing the seeds of dissension among the Democrats outside of this Hall. [Applause.]

A VOICE—Isn't it better to have a bad Democrat than a good Whig?

ANOTHER VOICE—You shut up. Let's have a good Democrat.

A THIRD VOICE—Won't you give a little, plase, about '48.

Mr. KELLY (resuming)—We have passed through a canvass with the political enemies of our party and we have been successful. The issues on which we conquered are the same now as then. Why, then, should we not, as good Democrats, unite as heartily in winning the election of our candidates for Charter officers as we did in winning the election for County officers. [Cheers.] Your candidate for Comptroller has opposed to him not only your enemies politically but some of those belonging to the Democratic party, who have circulated the story that he was the author of a pamphlet that was printed many years ago, abusing a certain class of people in this community, and upholding a woman of vile and infamous character. When that gentleman, thus assailed, was a candidate for Alderman of the Fourth Ward, I believe those charges were refuted. I recollect very well everything in relation to them. I recollect that there were many affidavits published regarding this matter, and I satisfied my mind, as I hope every honest man who would deal with those charges impartially, has satisfied his, that they are false and cannot be substantiated in any way. Mr. PURSER, no doubt, has his faults. There is no politician on this continent, or any other, who has not his faults. But let me implore every good man, every man who desires the welfare of his party and the good of this community, not to assail a fellow-citizen, though he be a politician, in the manner in which Mr. PURSER has been assailed, by false imputations and assertions utterly without proof. With these remarks I intend to offer this resolution, and then close. And I trust that every gentleman who loves the honor and integrity of his party, who has her prosperity at heart, and hopes to see her opponents confounded, will sustain the Democratic nominees with all his might and main, and, then, if there be errors in this hall, it is the duty of the gentlemen who heretofore have controled it, to make an effort after this election to redeem the character of this hall, and to redeem the character of the Democratic Party from the infamous position in which it has been placed by those who have control of this organization. [Cheers.] I do not apply these remarks to any gentleman in particular. I take some of the blame to myself. I say, then, that if we desire our party to be successful in future canvasses it is our duty to sustain its nominees now, and when this election is over, I trust that a general effort will be made to reorganize the Democratic Party here and place it upon a fair and equitable basis. [Cheers.]

Again the madman in the red shirt rushed through the crowd, like a Malay running a muck; then mounted the platform, and fought fiercely for several minutes. The confusion was indescribable, and the affray threatened to expand itself into a general *melee*. About a couple of dozen persons on the rear of the platform were tugging, wrestling and striking each other, the crowd below was all excitement, and above the din could be heard the voice of the fellow in red, screaming, "I'll fight you! I'll fight you or any man! I'll fight any man in this crowd!"

Again about half a dozen of the rioters were thrown off, or tumbled on the floor, and again the fighting was renewed there, and continued on round the room, and up to the door, down the stairs, and into the bar-room, and out into the street, where it culminated in a regular drunken battle, of which the results were five or six black eyes and bloody noses. Strange to say—perhaps, indeed, the fact ought to excite no surprise—there was not a policeman to be seen at any time, either in the Hall, or in its vicinity, from the beginning of the meeting till its close.

Quiet having at length been restored, Mr. KELLY wound up by offering the following resolution:

Resolved, That the desperate and unprincipled efforts employed to defame the character of GEORGE H. PURSER, merits and receives our deepest indignation and contempt. Known and respected in the Fourth Ward from his early youth, no Democrat will be found ignorant or credulous enough to believe that he led or incited mobs against "Churches or Bishops" of any denomination, or conspired with a notorious and degraded woman in the preparation of an infamous polemical romance. Citizens by birth or adoption are too intelligent and honest to be made the instruments of malignant and artful slanderers, and will vindicate at the approaching election the private and public character of our candidate for Comptroller.

This was adopted amid applause and loud cheering for JOHN KELLY.

The Hon. C. FIELD was the last speaker. He eulogized Mr. PURSER as being eminently qualified in every way to fill the office of Comptroller, and predicted that if he be elected the taxes, which now weigh so heavily on all, directly or indirectly, will be largely lessened. Mr. FIELD was frequently cheered.

When he had concluded, the Chairman rose and announced, though it was now but 9 o'clock, that the meeting was adjourned.

AMERICAN CONVENTION—NOMINATIONS FOR COMPTROLLER AND GOVERNOR OF THE ALMSHOUSE.

The American City Convention had an adjourned meeting last evening, at the Hall No. 393 Bowery, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Comptroller and Governor of the Almshouse. Two ballots were had, the last of which resulted in the nomination of ROBERT T. HAWS (Republican nominee) for Comptroller. The votes stood:

	1st vote.	2d vote.
R. T. Haws	28	49
George W. Morton	20	1
J. R. Leveridge	12	12

Mr. F. C. WAGNER was afterwards nominated by acclamation for Governor of the Almshouse, and the Convention then adjourned.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

A special meeting of this Committee was held last evening at No. 618 Broadway. A draft of an address to the voters of the City, with reference to the coming election, was submitted by Mr. BOYD, of the Thirteenth Ward, and adopted. A discussion occurred in reference to certain alleged irregularities by the Twenty-first Ward Association, but the matter was postponed for further consideration. After some other unimportant business had been acted on the Committee adjourned.

A WORKINGMEN'S MEETING.

The workingmen held a meeting last evening at No. 475 Pearl-street, for the purpose of expressing their feelings in regard to the forthcoming election. It was not largely attended. Mr. JOHN BRADY was chosen Chairman, and made a lengthy speech, advocating the necessity of the workingmen ceasing to be further governed and hoodwinked by designing politicians, and advising that they should hereafter so work as to support their own interests by voting for no one who was not favorable to the interests of the workingmen.

Remarks of similar purport were made by Colonel DOWLING and Messrs. MCCARTHY and WALFORD, and, after the adoption of resolutions expressive of the sense of those present, the meeting adjourned.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL EXHIBITION.

Interesting Scene at the Cooper Institute—Large Attendance of Children—Speech of Peter Cooper.

A grand reception was yesterday extended to Mr. PETER COOPER by the children and teachers of the public schools of the City at the Lecture-room of the Institute. The first three grammar classes of nearly all the schools were present, numbering about 3,000 scholars and teachers. The exercises began at 3 o'clock, and consisted of addresses interspersed with music—Mr. VILANOVA presiding at the Alexandre organ, and Mr. TIMM at the piano. A quartette, composed of two ladies and two gentlemen from the Mendelssohn Union, led by Mr. CAMP, sung two pieces; and Miss ELIZA A. MAHER sang one solo, accompanied by the organ.

The exercises were opened by WM. JAY HASKETT, Esq., who read the 24th Psalm; after which he introduced Mr. COOPER, who, as he came forward, was greeted with prolonged cheers by the multitude of juveniles present. Mr. COOPER then spoke as follows:

For one, I envy not the man who can stand unmoved in the presence of such a scene as this.

What sight is there in all the wide range of human observation so well calculated as this to stir the deepest feelings of our hearts with profound anxiety and concern for the future welfare of this vast company of the young?

Who is there that has ever trod the slippery paths of youth that would not gladly place a lamp in their path and a light to their feet to guide them amidst the dazzling dangers that will beset them on every hand?

Who is there, or where is the person, who could stand unmoved, or look with indifference, and see a company like this just taking their passage to make a voyage round the world?

How anxiously would each and all inquire after the safety and soundness of the vessel in which they were about to embark!

How anxiously would all inquire as to what provision they had made to meet and overcome the dangers that they are sure to encounter on the passage. If, my young friends, I should now assure you that the smallest child within the sound of my voice has already entered on a voyage more difficult and dangerous than it would be to make a passage round the world, *how astonished would you be*?

Yes, my young friends, I can assure you that each one of us is already afloat upon the great ocean of life, and we are compelled, by our very existence, to make our passage, not only around the world, but through it, which is a much more difficult task.

To make this voyage in safety, we require a sound, strong and substantial vessel,—by which I mean a sound, strong and healthy body—one whose timbers are not weakened by the gnawing worms of excess.

Perhaps you may not be aware how important it is to put a sheathing of copper on ships to prevent the little worms from entering and eating out their strength—so that the vessel will not break in pieces on an open sea. So it will be with us if we do not sheath our little vessels with true knowledge, by which alone we can keep out bad passions and bad habits, that will eat out our strength and leave us a miserable wreck on the shore of life.

I said we need a healthy body in order to make a safe, comfortable passage through life. And I hope we may one and all remember that

"Health *consists with temperance alone.*
And peace, O Virtue, peace is all thine own."

We need on this voyage a compass, quadrant, chronometer, barometer and chart, with knowledge sufficient to use them with skill, so as to clear those rocks and whirlpools of fashion that have engulphed so many, whose eyes, like yours, have sparkled with brightness and beauty, and whose faces, like yours, have beamed with hope and expectation of future happiness through life.

Yes, my young friends, we all need to watch our compass, with its trembling needle to guide us in the path of truth and duty, and to strengthen us with a resolute determination to give the world an equivalent, in some form of useful labor, for all we consume in it, and thus to fifill that important requirement, to owe no man anything but the good we can do. You will need to use constantly your compass, chronometer, barometer and chart, by which I mean the knowledge you now have the opportunity to acquire, to enable you to steer your course in safety, and find out what you are, and where you are drifting on the great ocean of life. You will need also your spy-glass of perception and calculation to enable you to see dangers at a distance, as well as to discover and ascertain what there is in reality beautiful and good to be obtained. The mariner requires a barometer—an instrument so extremely sensitive that it measures the weight of the atmosphere, and thus enables him to prepare for storms that might otherwise destroy his vessel.

The barometer is a beautiful instrument; as an emblem it shows an all-surrounding pressure or atmosphere through which comes that still small voice, that speaks to the intelligent heart, giving ideas of what is just and right, and is our barometer to be watched with care and used on all occasions. That still small voice is constantly telling us to do unto others as we would that others should do unto us. This precept is for us the true barometer of life. It will, if wisely used, enable us to measure and weigh the pressure of those surrounding circumstances that have made us to differ from every other human being. A true knowledge of the power that circumstances are constantly exerting is calculated to inspire us with charity for the faults and follies of those around us. It was this knowledge that enabled Christ to say of his murdering enemies, "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do." It is the power to use this compass, this chronometer, quadrant and chart. I mean the power to follow the glorious example of Christ, who, when a child, grew in knowledge and in stature, and in favor with God and man.

He, by doing always those things that are well pleasing to his Father, and our Father—by doing always to others as he would that others should do unto him, he was enabled to overcome all evil, and although tempted in all points as we are, yet He lived without sin.

It is our highest wisdom to follow His lovely example, by avoiding all that is wrong, and by doing what good we can in the world. It is our privilege always to steer our course by this compass of truth and duty. It is the power to apply all mechanical and chemical combination, by which it is made our duty, as it is our highest interest, to subject the earth, the air, and the ocean to our use. It is this mighty power, rightly and wisely applied, that dignifies and elevates man above the level of the brute, and shows him to be, in reality, but "a little lower than the angels."

What could have been done for us more than to give us the world and all that in it is, and only require of us that we should keep, subdue and hold dominion, in order to find a good in the right and wise application and use of every thing throughout all the great garden of the world? To do this you will require all the knowledge and all the wisdom that is possible to be obtained. To aid you in the pursuit of knowledge, the Board of Education has invited you here with all the evidences of your progress and skill, that you may stimulate each other to improve the opportunity you now enjoy to prepare for a safe, useful, happy and prosperous passage through life. Then will the star of hope shine with ever-brightening splendor on our way, showing the wisdom, the power, and the goodness of the Father of All, "by connecting this, our greatest virtue, with our greatest bliss," and by making

"Our own bright prospect to be blest,
Our strongest motive to assist the rest."

The Committee of the Board of Education have conferred on me the honor to present to you the rewards of merit. They are rewards provided for those who have excelled in any of the various departments of useful knowledge. Knowledge, my young friends, is a tremendous power for good or for evil—for good when rightly and wisely applied to the varied uses and purposes of life; with it you may unlock the great storehouse of nature and draw from its inexhaustible fountain all that is good for food, and pleasant to the eye, and calculated to make us wise.

I trust the day will come when the halls of this building will be continually thronged by thousands in the eager pursuit of knowledge—by those who will here catch the inspiration of truth in all its native power and beauty, and find in it an inexpressible pleasure to spread its transforming influence around the world. Then will my fondest hopes be realized, and I shall rejoice that my labor has not been in vain.

If it were possible, my young friends, I would write such a resolution in letters of light on every heart. I would impress it as the safest and surest means by which to secure for ourselves, and those we love, health, peace and competence through life. To strengthen and give force to such a resolution, I will ask you to look, as you walk the streets, at the many poor and wretched, whose trembling limbs are begging bitter bread from Charity's cold hand. I will ask you to guard yourselves against such a terrible misfortune. I will urge you to avoid those useless and injurious habits of smoking and chewing tobacco, and drinking liquor. Habits that are now taxing a large part of the youth of our City to an amount sufficient (if the sum was wisely invested) to secure to each in old age a house and home, so indispensable to the happiness of all. The poet declared an important truth when he said: "The man who consecrates his hours by vigorous efforts and an honest aim, at once draws the sting of life and death, and walks with Nature in the paths of peace."

The address was listened to with deep interest, and elicited at its close the applause of the hearers.

TWO FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

ACCIDENT ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

On Thursday evening the 5 o'clock Express train ran over and killed a Mr. GEORGE BLACK and his wife, a short distance from Tarrytown, near Ex-Mayor KINGSLAND'S residence.

It seems they were walking up the track for the purpose of calling upon some friends living on Mr. KINGSLAND'S place.

The wind was blowing from the northwest, and it was somewhat dark at the time tee accident occurred. The engineer did not know of the accident until it was telegraphed from Tarrytown to Poughkeepsie. Mr. and Mrs. BLACK were residents of Tarrytown, and both members of the Methodist Protestant Church.

An inquest was held upon the bodies this morning, and a verdict given exonerating the engineer from all blame, and from all the evidence they could obtain it seems that it was purely accidental. The remains were placed in the charge of the undertaker, Mr. JOHN VANDERBELT, for interment.

ACCIDENT ON THE OHIO CENTRAL RAILROAD.

About 3 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon last, Mr. MILLER, a mail-agent in the employ of the Ohio Central Railroad Company, was missed from the car. Supposing that he had fallen from the car, the train was instantly stopped. It was then backed slowly, when the body of the unfortunate man was found near a woodpile, about six miles from Columbus, torn and mangled in a horrible manner—so much so that it was almost impossible to lift him up and place him in the car without pieces falling from the body. Singular to relate, he was alive when found, but insensible. He lived about three minutes after he was placed in the car. The accident must have happened in this manner. Along the track for a considerable distance is a wood-pile, so near the track that, a gentleman informed our reporter, he did not believe that there was four inches between the pile and the cars. He is supposed to have stood at the open door of the car, when his clothing was caught in the wood, thus dragging him from the car, and crushing him in this small space.

Mr. MILLER was a highly-esteemed citizen of Baltimore, and leaves a wife and five children. It is rather a singular fact that, just before the accident occurred, the unhappy man was telling some friends of a very narrow escape he once had while traveling in the cars.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT—THREE PERSONS INJURED.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ROUKE'S POINT, N. Y., Friday, Nov. 26.

Last evening, the train from Godensburg for this place was thrown from the track near Madrid by a broken rail. Capt. C. P. GEER, of CHENEY, FISKE & Co.'s Express, and a Mr. POWELL, of Madrid, were badly hurt; the conductor, B. P. BARRY, was also severely bruised, but came on with his train.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

A SEA CAPTAIN IN TROUBLE.—ALLEGED BIGAMY.—A few days ago, Captain WILLIAM MCGILL, in the employ of the Black Ball line-of-packet ships, was arrested and brought before Justice BLACHLEY on a charge of having one more wife than the law allows. The complainant in this case was an Irish girl, about 17 years of age. She states that she came to this country on board of the ship commanded by defendant; that on the passage under a promise of marriage, he accomplished her ruin. Arriving in New-York, they took rooms as husband and wife, and were subsequently married in New-Jersey. Last week he deserted her, and while in pursuit of him she, for the first time, discovered that he had a wife and several children residing in South Brooklyn. On Sunday night last she darkened his door with her presence, and the result was she was most unceremoniously turned into the street. The disturbance caused by this proceeding attracted the attention of Officer BRANNIGAN, of the Third Precinct Police, and he arrested Captain MCGILL and both of his wives, and marched them off to the Station-house, where cross complaints were made for assault and battery, and a charge of bigamy was preferred by the girl against the captain. The latter charge was examined before Judge BLACHLEY when it appearing that the offence was committed in New-Jersey, the accused was discharged. Subsequently the proper papers were taken out in New-Jersey for the arrest of the gallant Captain, but he has not yet been secured.

CITY COURT.—The November term of this Court will close to-day. The next term will commence on the first Monday in December, and continue three weeks. The calendar for this term embraces some eighty causes.

EUROPE.

ADVICES THREE DAYS LATER.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

State of the Atlantic Telegraph.

THE FRENCH IN COCHIN-CHINA.

**Spanish Movements

known. The conduct of the authorities about the children of the Jewish criminal GUERRIERI, is meant as an answer to the Papal Government.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* says:

"It is reported that the Juge d'Instruction, appointed to examine the charge against M. DE MONTALEMBERT, has decided that the incriminated article does not bear out the accusation against its author, and that he will consequently issue an *Ordonnance de non Lieu*, i. e., a declaration that there are not sufficient grounds to prosecute."

[This report is mentioned by no other authority.]

Paris dispatches of the 12th state that MONTALEMBERT's trial had been fixed for the 17th. The public were not to be admitted, and no report would be allowed to be published. Only the judgment will appear in the French papers.

The Emperor NAPOLEON had returned the compliment recently paid to him by Queen VICTORIA, having forwarded to Her Majesty a twelve-pounder howitzer invented by himself, accompanied by the complete harness for six horses. The piece bears the name of the "Alliance."

The returns of the Bank of France for the month, show a decrease in the cash in hand in Paris of 13,300,000 francs, and in the branch banks of 9,680,000 francs. The discounts had increased 17,509,000. The Bourse was buoyant on the 12th, and the 3 per cents advanced to 74.25 for money.

The King's speech at the opening of the Belgian Legislature was very congratulatory as to the affairs of the country. The National Treasury was in a satisfactory state, and exhibited a surplus. Among the measures of reform promised is a law securing a more efficacious copyright in literary and artistic works, and a note towards establishing additional primary schools.

The *Times* says that according to a statement from Madrid the Spanish Government seem likely to order their fleet at Cuba to proceed at once to demand satisfaction from Mexico on the matter in dispute between the two countries. Probably the countenance of the French Government, who are likewise reported to have sent additional ships of war to that point, is relied upon in this movement, whilst it is also known that England has serious demands to urge which will cause her to insist upon the redress at least equal to that which may be accorded in other cases.

A telegram from Madrid states that a Spanish fleet, consisting of eight steamers, sailed from Cadiz on the 10th for Tangiers. It is added that the fleet has orders, after the presenting the demand of the Spanish Government upon Morocco, to scour the coast of Africa and destroy all vessels manned by the Riff Moors which may be found without regular papers, and treat them as pirates.

Accounts from Cadiz state that on the 17th of October the sailing-frigate *Ferrolana*, of 30 guns, and the corvette *Isabel Segunda*, of 20 guns, sailed for the Havana, having on board 30 officers and 540 infantry. On the 22d of October the sailing-frigate *Perla*, fitted up as a transport, and armed with six guns, sailed for the same destination with 450 infantry. There remain in the roads, ready to sail at any moment, the screw-frigate *Petronita*, the paddle-wheel steamer *Isabella la Catolica*, and the transport corvette *Marigalante*. There are 1 080 infantry and 500 marines to be embarked on board these three ships. These will complete the expedition to a force of 2,100 infantry and 500 marines.

The Madrid *Gazette* publishes a royal decree appointing M. UZTARIZ Under-Secretary of State to the Minister of War.

In his speech at the opening of the Chambers on the 5th Nov. the King of Portugal thus referred to the case of the *Charles et Georges*:

Friendly relations have not (since last session) been interrupted with the nations with whom we are allied. A serious misunderstanding, however, arose between my Government and His Majesty the Emperor of the French, in consequence of the capture of the French ship *Charles et Georges* in the waters of Mozambique. This question being taken from the field of right, in which my Government sought to maintain it, my Government—having exhausted the resources in which the letter of treaties authorized it to have confidence—was obliged to come to the peremptory exaction of the delivery of that vessel and the liberation of the captain.

All the documents relating to this deplorable conflict will shortly be laid before you, and upon their examination I hope you will approve the proceedings of my Government, and relieve it from the responsibility it was forced to incur.

The elections took place at Berlin on the 5th. More than half of the electors of the 1st instance (*Urwähler*) were present. The result was almost entirely in favor of the new Ministry.

The Austrian *Cabinet Militaire* is suppressed.

By an order of the Emperor of Austria, the right hitherto exercised by military commandants, to inflict corporeal punishment, has been curtailed. For the future no commanding officer of a regiment can order more than forty blows, with a cane or birch, to be given; and no *chef d'escadron*, or captain of a company, more than twenty.

Snow has fallen at Turin and about Lake Constance and the Upper Rhine.

The *Movimento* of Genoa states that the cold is intense, and that icicles are seen hanging from the roofs, a very rare occurrence in that city. The thermometer marks between 24° and 22° Fahrenheit. The *Semaphore* of Nice states that a heavy fall of snow took place between Turin and that city on the 4th and that in consequence the mail from Turin, which was due at Nice on Thursday evening at 7 o'clock, did not arrive until Friday afternoon at 3.

The opening of the Piedmontese Parliament is fixed for the 3d of January.

The *Mercantile Courier* of Genoa contains some details of the visit of the parents of Mortara to Altari, and which ended in their not seeing their boy, and being ordered from the town because they had no passports. On their return to Rome the Secretary of State promised that they should see the child. The mother has given an account of this interview. She says he was evidently struggling between fear of the people with whom he lived and his love for his parents; "but the latter at length prevailed, and he declared he would return home with us. I told him he was born a Jew, and that like us he ought to persist in his faith." "Dear mother," he answered, "I repeat the creed of the Jews every day."

The Chamberlain VON LEVITZAN had been appointed Minister for the Duchy of Holstein, and Duke CHARLES of Glucksburg has been reinstated in the office of General of the Danish Army.

An opinion prevailed in Naples that the ports of that kingdom would shortly be open for the free importation of corn, the crops having proved rather a failure, and prices being on the rise.

The St. Petersburg *Northern Bee* publishes an account of the reëstablishment of the relations between the Russians and Chinese, on the 26th of August, at Schongoutschken Kouldga, in Western China, and the solemn inauguration of the Consular factory.

Notwithstanding heavy frosts, navigation was still open at St. Petersburg on the 10th inst.

The quantity of tallow exported was 112,000 casks.

A rumor was circulating in Italy to the effect that the Emperor of Russia, in order to make his maritime position at Villa Franca more effectual, desired to purchase the Principality of Monaco, which is almost close to it. It was believed that a large offer would not be refused by the Prince of Monaco.

The Russian Ambassador to Japan had arrived at Marseilles with an advantageous treaty which he had succeeded in negotiating.

A telegram, dated St. Petersburg, Nov. 12, reports the Neva closed with ice at that point.

The direction and right of publication of the *Journal de Petersburg* has been granted for 15 years to the publisher DUPUIS.

The Emperor ALEXANDER had addressed the nobility of Moscow in grave and severe terms on the apathy they have displayed in reference to the abolition of Serfdom. A deputation of the nobility of Moscow having been introduced to the Czar, in the Kremlin, he said that it was impossible to thank them for their coöperation. They had neither been the first, nor the second, nor the third, to answer to his appeal. This had grieved him profoundly. The eyes of Russia were, he said, fixed on Moscow. He asked them to give him the opportunity of defending them. "I am," he said, "attached to the nobility; but I desire the general good."

A letter from St. Petersburg says it is evident that the nobility silently oppose the wishes of the Emperor. The people of Russia have an unbounded confidence in the Czar. This alone prevents a terrible outbreak.

A telegram from Beyrout announces that a general agitation was reigning in Asiatic Turkey. Insurrections had taken place at several places, and OMAR PASHA was maintaining himself at Bagdad with difficulty.

The tribes living between Tripoli and Aleppo had revolted. The communication was interrupted between the Libanns and Tripoli, and between Alexandretta and Aleppo.

The garrison of Beyrout had been sent against the insurgents.

The disorder in the Libanns had been appeased by the Bishop.

Constantinople journals of the 30th ult., announce that ISMAIL PASHA, the Imperial Commissioner who had been sent to Djidda, had returned to Constantinople, bringing with him thirty-six prisoners, considered to be more or less implicated in the murder of the French and English Consuls. Nothing was known of the punishment which would be inflicted on them.

A letter from Alexandria says it was not expected that the French Consul-General sent to Djidda would accomplish much, as the assassins of the British and French Consuls had escaped. The persons sent to Constantinople were subordinate agents of the men who have fled.

The Calcutta mails of Oct. 9 reached London on the night of the 13th, but would scarcely arrive in time for the *Africa*.

The campaign was to commence in the last week of October. Lord CLYDE had gone to Lucknow, which will be the head-quarters, and the Governor-General was about to follow him.

TANTIA TOPIE was caught and held at bay at Beorah by General MITCHELL on the 15th September. General ROBERTS so dealt with the rebels whom Sir HUGH ROSE left him to hunt down and fight down as to leave no reason for invidiously regretting the beginner of the work in watching its continuator. General MITCHELL evinced the same superior efficiency in exchanging compliments with TANTIA TOPIE. He totally routed that leader, taking from him on the field nearly 30 guns, and then sending in pursuit of him 505 men, of whom 400 were horse, with a couple of field pieces; and this success was achieved,—we hardly dare state so startling a fact, frequently as it has been reiterated,—with no loss on our side, or a loss so minute that it was not noticed at the time. The rebels fled northwest, destroying the telegraph line between Bombay and Agra, and an office at or near Indore.

Three days afterwards, in Oude, on an island in the Gogra, the rebels, who had there intrenched themselves, were attacked by two companies of Europeans, the Rajah of Koppertollah's Contingent, and a party of HODSON's Horse. The enemy fled in boats, upon which the Rajah's guns opened a destructive fire. A thousand rebels are reported slain in this affair.

In Oude, another and very brilliant success was achieved at Selimpore on the morning of the 23d of September. Major BULWER, with 200 European infantry, 2 nine-pounder guns, and 400 police cavalry, having made a forced night-march of twenty-four miles from Lucknow, had encompassed the rebel intrenchments with his cavalry, under Lieut. CHAMBERLAIN, by 5 o'clock in the morning, and then he stormed the place "red hand." The brother of MUSHIR ALI, two other chiefs, and seven hundred rebels were killed. Our loss was two Europeans and nine of the police cavalry slain and thirty-four wounded altogether. On the same day at Sussen lee we expelled the enemy, who made hardly any resistance.

The China news is insignificant. The Earl of ELGIN awaits at Shanghae the arrival of the Commissioners for arranging the tariff, and as these gentlemen did not leave Pekin until the middle of August, their appearance is not looked for until the first week in October.

As the American treaty was made first, the tariff for it, it was thought, should be completed in similar order. Mr. REED, not judging so, had gone to Japan.

The Russian Ambassador, Count POUTIATINE, had proceeded to Europe, carrying a treaty recently concluded by his excellency at the Court of Jeddo. Tariff details for the Chino-Russ treaty are of no moment, apparently. We hear of no legation for arranging them either at Shanghae or Tien-tsin.

At Canton there was some appearance of a resumption of business.

Teas were firm. A large business had been done at Shanghae in green for American account at fine prices.

The French-Spanish expedition to Anam has proved thus far successful. The China *Mail* says:

"The British steamer *Scotland*, chartered as a transport by Admiral DE GENOUILLY, returned from Cochin China on Tuesday evening last. She brings very little news indeed, and what little the officers know they are not permitted to communicate. Still, from a pretty authentic source, we gather that a few days after the arrival of the expedition in Turon harbor, fire was opened upon the five forts built to defend the town, and, as the fire was not returned, the forts were occupied without resistance or the loss of a single Frenchman or Spaniard, and that the town is at their mercy. The military force has taken quiet possession of the peninsula east of the town, where the French speak of founding a colony: and, as they expect no assistance from the natives, they think of importing laborers from China. The ships are at anchor under the lee of a headland, in sight of a rich agricultural country, notwithstanding which they are without fresh provisions, and the *Scotland* has been sent up here for live stock and stores, with which she will return to Turon in a few days. The Cochin Chinese were on the look-out for stragglers from the allied lines, and had already picked up four or five. An expedition is expected to start for Huc, the capital, in the course of six or eight weeks."

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says:

"A declaration issued by Admiral DE GENOUILLY has appeared in the Government *Gazette*, that the Bay and River of Turon, and the port of Chang Callao, are held in a state of effective blockade by the naval and military French forces. It appears to be the desire to keep the proceedings at Cochin China from the knowledge of the public, as the accounts received by the chartered British steamer *Scotland*, just returned from Turon, are very meagre. We learn that the combined force of the French and Spaniards took the forts on the River of Turon without resistance, and had landed. It is reported that there was a great scarcity of provisions, and the *Scotland* is to return at once with supplies. The Agent of the French Government, it is stated, is anxious to procure steamers of light draught of water, to assist in prosecuting hostilities inland. From what we hear, it is probable that the Cochin Chinese will attempt but a passive resistance, which is likely, more than any other cause, to prolong the difficulties the expedition will have to contend against. It is said that cholera has made its appearance in the force."

The last dispatches received from China announce that Admiral RIGAULT, after having taken possession of the establishments at Turon, had immediately marched on the city of Huc, the capital of Cochin-China, and of the whole Empire of Anam. Details of the taking of Turon show that the gunboats destroyed five forts in half an hour. Turon had been declared French territory.

Cholera was carrying off a great number of people in Japan. Its first appearance was said to have been after the arrival of an American man-of-war, on board of which a case had occurred. The circumstance had prejudiced the Japanese against foreigners. They supposed their wells had been poisoned.

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The Fault in the Cable—A Letter from Prof. Whitehouse.

To the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company.

GENTLEMEN: I have to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from your Secretary, dated 27th ult., declining to grant me permission to test the Atlantic cable, and conveying the Director's refusal to entertain any proposal which, after that testing, I might be prepared to make for the reopening and maintenance of communication with Newfoundland. While awaiting this reply at Valentia, I endeavored to serve the interests of the Company by careful experimental research upon a faulty piece of your cable, (raised some weeks since from the harbor,) with the special object of ascertaining the possibility, or otherwise, of accurately detecting the character of the fault, as well as the distance at which it might exist. The results of this examination, which I now lay before you, are decisive, corroborating in every respect the opinion which I have already given, that the system of telegraphing hitherto confidently relied upon, is to the last degree fallacious and inconclusive.

I have been able to imitate and reproduce at pleasure on this short length (less than two miles) every phase through which the Atlantic cable itself has been said to pass, the fault having been consecutively arranged by me, as apparently existing at 500, 500, 400 300 and lastly at 280 and 240 miles distance, and subsequently at shorter and intermediate lengths. These phases were not produced either by adding to the length, or by substituting fine wire, as equivalent to length, but simply by altering the degree or amount of the fault already existing, while the length of the cable as well as the position of the fault in all instances remained the same.

It is, therefore, manifestly impossible, by any multiplied appeals to such a mode of testing, to distinguish between a great fault at a considerable distance, and a smaller fault near at hand, or, in fact, to ascertain at all with certainty the distance at which a fault exists, unless the degree or amount of such fault be already accurately known—given the distance, the amount of fault may be ascertained; given the amount of fault, the distance may be determined. As, however, in the present condition of the Atlantic cable, both are unknown, and the indications required of each are identical in character and inseparable from each other. It follows that by no nicety in the application of such tests can these two points be separately examined and determined with accuracy.

With such a source of error underlying all the electrical opinions which have been relied upon, the unequivocal demonstrations which I have obtained, induce me, in justice to the enterprise, at once to impeach the validity of the accepted decision upon the state of the cable.

Bearing upon this subject, I here recal to mind an incident of which the Directors are, perhaps, unaware, wherein one of the gentlemen recently employed by them, Mr. C. F. VARLEY, in simple reliance doubtless upon such tests, caused search to be made about seventy miles out at sea upon a cable for a fault or injury which was subsequently found to be on shore. Another case has, indeed, very recently occurred, in which, unless I am misinformed, the difficulty experienced in ascertaining electrically the position of a fault in a cable of very limited length, was only removed by the mechanical operation of underrunning.

I will not enlarge upon the loss of capital and public confidence certain to result from a too implicit reliance upon a system so open to error, and yet upon the unshaken belief in which the very existence of our enterprise has been for a long time, and is at this moment, suspended.

I have felt constrained to bring this matter thus prominently forward because an error in judgment, adopted and acted upon blindly, may thus decide adversely, and at the same time wrongly and irretrievably, a question involving, to a great extent, the interests of two nations, and the loss, or otherwise, of half a million of money.

The probabilities are vastly against any approach to accurate determination of the distance of the fault in such a manner; while, irrespective of my own testing and observations, which lead to an opposite opinion, the common-sense arguments, hitherto apparently overlooked, are wholly in favor of the fault being close at hand. I will briefly enumerate these:

1. The cable has long been exposed to danger upon a coast, for which its delicate structure is known to be utterly unfitted; we therefore have a right to expect injury.

2. The entire interruption which has occurred from injury no less than three times in as many months, to another length of cable identical in structure—originally a part of our own—similarly situated in the harbor, and connecting the island with the mainland, does itself most strongly confirm this expectation.

3. The last portion of the cable laid out by the *Agamemnon*, was believed to be less perfect than the rest, and it was hoped that it might not have been used at all; in fact, it would not have been, but for the large amount lost upon the previous trip.

4. A considerable degree of fault was found to exist in that part of the Atlantic cable within the harbor which was cut out, and on its removal and replacement by fresh cable, the signals from Newfoundland were so manifestly improved for a time, that the subsequent receipt of messages was the very best and quickest work performed by the cable.

Lastly. No accident is known to have occurred during the paying out at the distance of 280 miles, sufficient to lay bare the conductor for two inches, as is now inferred to be the case.

Having thus given my reasons for dissent from the received opinion upon the present state of the Atlantic cable, on the ground of its being based upon insufficient, and what now prove to be unsound electrical data, no less than opposed to all arguments which common sense adduces, I may add that my confidence will be in no way shaken should the present tardy and feeble effort with reference to the shore end prove a failure. I regard the means employed as inadequate to the end to be attained.

I turn now with pleasure to recount to the Directors an incident which I have gleaned since my arrival at Valentia, and which, I doubt not, they will learn with equal gratification. Shortly after the repairs had been effected, to which allusion has already been made, and when the cable was in its most perfect working order, the Superintendent at Newfoundland, whereall the official messages of the day had been worked off, gave permission, in order to keep the clerks employed, for the exchange of conversational intercourse between Newfoundland and Valentia for a time. Freed thus from any fear of any responsibility attaching to errors from carelessness or haste, the clerks on duty manipulated at a higher speed than had ever before been attained; Newfoundland using my instrument, and induction coils for transmission, while Valentia received the signals on THOMSON's galvanometer, and recorded by finger-key upon paper; the station clock marked the time upon the paper, in hours, half-hours, and quarters, as well as minutes, so that there can be no error in the computation of speed. I have carefully examined the record then made; the signals are perfect, and the rate at which for a length of time that conversation was kept up in words at full length, was such (if that speed alone could be maintained, and I am confident that it can even be increased,) as would enable the Directors, after the payment of all working expenses, to declare a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum upon the present capital; while laying aside, within twelve months, a reserve of £50,000. This computation is made for the six working days only, allowing a margin of four hours per diem for unavoidable delays and interruptions.

These facts and these figures, together with the calculations upon which they are based, I am prepared at any time to submit and to subsist later before the Directors and shareholders, and this is the condition to which I still believe the cable admits of being again safely and easily restored at an early day.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

E. O. WILDMAN WHITEHOUSE,
Late Electrician to the Atlantic Telegraph Company.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 8.

Atlantic Telegraph Without a Cable.

Why not try to telegraph across the Atlantic without a cable? In Dundee we have a scientific enthusiast who, with all the devotion of an alchemist, has attained results which will compare with, if they do not outrival, the most brilliant achievements of FARADAY, WHEATSTONE and MORSE. Had he been more worldly-minded, and cared for fame or fortune, he would long ere this have been a distinguished and opulent man, but, studying everything but his own advantage, he is almost unknown, and has only just been raised by a Government pension from a lowly and arduous profession. Whoever enters the sanctum of that simple man, however, must be struck with the evidences that he is rich in the lore of the universe, and that he possesses secrets which may yet enrich mankind. His Submarine Telegraph without wires is one of these. So recently as Saturday last we saw on his table a working model which, were it placed on the table of the Board Room of the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, would, we think, induce them to try whether they could not telegraph between England and America without any cable whatever. This model consists simply of a trough filled with water, on each side of which are two small copper plates, the plates in the one side being connected with a common electric battery, and it is found that without any wire the electricity passes through the water and makes signals on the other side in the ordinary manner—the theory being that the copper plates guide the electric current in the circuit. It may be objected that the results obtained in this model would not be obtained on a larger scale. Mr. LINDSAY—for that is our electrician's name—has not been able to carry out such experiments as he yet contemplates; but some time ago his system was tried at Portsmouth, and found to answer perfectly across water of the breadth of half a mile; and if it answers for that distance, there appears no reason why it should not answer for any distance on the face of the globe.—*Dundee Advertiser.*

Expedition to Paraguay.

From the London Daily News, Nov. 13.

The Government of the United States has for some time past been fitting out a large naval expedition against the Republic of Paraguay, which, as our readers know, lies some thousand miles up the tributaries of the River Plate, on the banks of the Parana and the Paraguay; and this expedition is now on the point of departure from Norfolk, in Virginia, for its destination. It consists of two frigates, with a considerable number of small ships-of-war, fitted so as to be suitable for river navigation, and of 3,000 fighting men; and it is accompanied by two lake steamers. It is, therefore, a formidable expedition—so formidable as to have cost, say the transatlantic journals, nearly $5,600,000.

Whatever it cost, it undoubtedly is one of the largest naval displays lately made by the United States Government, and has its interest and importance even in that sense. The extreme length of time that has been consumed in getting it up, suggests, however, to us, who could have fitted out such a squadron in as many weeks as it has taken the United States Government months on this occasion, that in the event—we trust the all but impossible event—of hostilities between England and that country, we should at least have very great advantages at their commencement—a superiority we have rarely enjoyed on the breaking out of a war in Europe.

We knew, without this expedition, that the United States Government is not thoroughly imbued with the principles of peace and goodwill to all men as to present the right cheek for insult after the left has been smitten. But whatever offences the Government of Paraguay may have committed against the United States, (and we are not at all disposed to palliate them,) the State of Paraguay is not of such gravity and importance in the country of nations as to have rendered an expedition of this magnitude, or an expenditure so enormous, an imperative and unavoidable duty. There is no commerce of the United States in its rivers to protect; there are not half a dozen citizens of the great Republic within its dominions; and there is not a Spanish American Republic with which the Government of Washington has not far graver and more important disputes. No doubt in dealing with the Government of Asuncion it is necessary to have a force strong enough to force its way up to that capital, if resistance be shown, and to bombard it after the fashion of Greytown, if submission be not made by President LOPEZ. But making every allowance for these contingencies, the expedition now leaving the shores of the United States for Paraguay does seem out of all reasonable proportion with its ostensible object.

Its disproportion seems, indeed, to be admitted by our friends across the Atlantic. The squadron is not only, they say, an expedition to teach Paraguay better manners; it is a manifestation of United States policy in relation to the whole of South America. It is a sort of notice of what the South American States may each and all expect in their turn if the wishes and interests of the United States are thwarted and contravened. It is not very long since we had the Republic of Chili, furthest off such dangers, propounding and proposing to its cognate republics a league of self-defence against the aggressions of Anglo-American Filibusterism. The notion of course fell to the ground. But this expedition is, it may be presumed, a practical reply to the vague suggestion—a kind of rod in pickle exposed to the view of the Spanish-American communities and to their half-Indian populations. Well, we cannot object to it even in that sense. All the world will gain by those States being kept in good order; and as we took very summary measures to enforce our own views in Venezuela only the other day, the United States have quite as much right as, and a far deeper interest than, England, to enforce good conduct on them when it is necessary. Only it is useful carefully to note the tendency of all these things.

War is so obvious a means of distracting a nation from its own internal affairs as to have been resorted to at one time and another by nearly all governments. Mr. PITT went reluctantly to war with France rather than face the domestic questions which demanded solution in England towards the close of the last century. And there is Marshal O'DONNELL just now preparing for war with somebody, to divert the attention of Spain from its internal state; but whether the Marshal means to punish the Moors of the Riff, or to attempt the reconquest of Mexico, who can tell? So it may be with President BUCHANAN. Under the guise of bringing LOPEZ to his senses, he may be making ready for graver and more serious emergencies. And certainly if England and France do not succeed in averting the military ardor of Marshal O'DONNELL from Mexico, (where, without doubt, Spain has received provocation enough,) President BUCHANAN may find ample occupation there for the great expedition against Paraguay, on which he has spent so much money and drawn so largely on the naval resources of his Government.

But, passing from the speculative to the actual, we cannot deny that President LOPEZ has given the United States Government very just and serious grounds of complaint, as, indeed, he has almost every other State (England, perhaps, excepted) with which he has been brought into connection, since Brazil opened up communication for him with the outer world. When we speak of Paraguay we speak of LOPEZ—for LOPEZ is Paraguay, just as much, although in a different way, as FRANCA was. He is a little more humane—that is the main distinction between the two despots. The one sought security in complete isolation; the other tries to find safety in monopolising in himself all intercourse and trade with other countries. The great article of wealth in Paraguay is the Yerba Mate, so largely consumed in the surrounding States, and of that LOPEZ monopolizes the commerce; not content with this, he also wishes to monopolise the navigation of the rivers which form the boundaries of Paraguay.

This is his policy: he endeavors to carry it out by strongly fortifying an island which commands the entrance to the river Paraguay, and by ordering (as he is now doing) a flotilla of gun-boats from Europe, to make himself complete master of that stream, which is navigable into the provinces of Brazil where it rises. Now, very naturally such a policy brings him into conflict and collision with foreign States wishing to explore, in the interests of humanity, the upper waters of the Plate, and with their subjects who have settled in Paraguay, and seek to develop its resources. It involved him in a discussion with Brazil, which was only terminated pacifically by the presence of an overwhelming force before Asuncion. It brought on him the censure of the Government of France in the columns of the *Moniteur*, and it is about to subject him to coercion by the Government of the United States. In Europe people may think President BUCHANAN needlessly severe on an insignificant opponent; but neither we, who raised a Chinese war out of the Police visit to a lorcha in the Canton river, nor the French, who came down with heavy demands on Portugal because the authorities at Mozambique were bringing the tri-color into deserved discredit, can raise our voices on behalf of the ruler of Paraguay.

There is indeed no reason why we in England should throw away our sympathy on President LOPEZ. The attempt in which he is engaged, that of obstructing the navigation of a great river and opposing the natural progress of commerce, is an offence against civilization, and in his case is without excuse. The Oriental barbarians with whom we have lately been settling the terms of future commercial intercourse by means of the sword, were separated from the ideas of the Western World by race and language and the whole course of their life and thought, and it was no wonder that the lesson, that nations, like individuals, exist for each other, as well as for themselves, was one difficult for them to learn at one. LOPEZ cannot plead this excuse, and his endeavor to retain in his own hands the foreign trade of Paraguay is the result of unsentimental and calculated exclusiveness.

We shall shortly see it break down. The instinct of self preservation will in all probability induce him to make every concession demanded. If so, the invasion of the waters of Paraguay by this expedition cannot do otherwise than very great good, and all the world will be greatly obliged to the United States if it insist on two things indispensable to the free and secure navigation of those waters—the dismantling of the batteries of Itapira and its fortified camp, and the reduction of LOPEZ's river flotilla to a strength required for fiscal purposes only. For, if we are to have the free use of the Plate and its tributaries, we must not tolerate the existence of a large armed force commanding the passage of the Rivers Parana and Paraguay, as is the case just now. In its abatement England has just as deep an interest as Brazil, the Argentine Confederation, and the United States; and so far as that goes, we shall watch the progress and fortunes of this American expedition with interest and hope.

American Designs upon Spanish-America.

The Paris *Constitutionel* of Nov. 9, has an article on the American foreign policy, from the able pen of Lieut. AIME-MARTIN. We translate the material portions:

Surrounded hitherto by minor difficulties in the interior of the country such for example as the Constitution of Kansas and the Mormon revolt—difficulties which, though not yet completely set at rest, have, at least, left to Administrative action a greater scope for other attractions, Mr. BUCHANAN is at length enabled to turn his attention to foreign politics and to dream of the realization of the promises with which he inaugurated his Presidency. The finding of a pretext for foreign action was no embarrassment for him. His predecessors had bequeathed him a number of "pending questions," from among which he had only to make his choice. It has pleased him to commence with Paraguay; and unless the execution of his fine projects are not arrested, and turned over to the willing care of his successor, by the intervening termination of his Presidential powers, he will probably take up, in turn, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, New-Grenada, Mexico, Cuba, &c.

The origin of the quarrel which the United States fleet has gone to settle in Paraguay goes as far back as the end of 1854 and the commencement of 1855. Like almost all American quarrels, it arises out of the acknowledged rights of a company formed by citizens of the United States, for the navigation of a river. Besides which, the Government of Washington claims from Paraguay reparation for an outrage on the American flag. This last grievance is that which is most especially insisted on, and it consists, to state it briefly, of the following facts: A United States steamer, the *Water-Witch*, under the honorable pretext of a scientific exploration, ascended the Parana and appeared at the junction of the Paraguayan waters, on the 1st of February, 1855. Now, in virtue of a decree of President LOPEZ, dated the 3d of the preceding October, an entrance into the rivers of the Republic had been prohibited to foreign vessels of war. This certainly was neither a liberal nor a courteous measure; but it was, nevertheless, at that time, the law of Paraguay. The *Water-Witch* was accordingly notified not to advance. But, "Go ahead! Forward!" says the American maxim, and the United States vessel boldly continued her course. A battery on shore then signified to her, in a manner still more peremptory, that she must stop, and that she must even obey a decree of Paraguay. This style of order produced its effect. The *Water-Witch* sustained sufficiently serious injuries to oblige her Commander, notwithstanding his great desire to reply to the fort, to run back to Corrientes.

The reply which it was then impossible to make, the United States are now sending, after an intermission of four years, to the authorities of Paraguay. Coercive measures, however, are not to be employed except in the improbable event of an attempt at a peaceable arrangement being found unsuccessful. Indeed a minister furnished with full powers is on board the fleet, in the person of Mr. BOWLIN. This Envoy Extraordinary is to proceed to Asunncion, and make, in person, the following demands on President LOPEZ:—complete reparation for the outrage on the flag of the Union, and indemnity for injury done to citizens of the United States. Should the Government of Paraguay not immediately accede to these two claims, or should he appear to seek to evade them, Mr. BOWLIN is ordered to retire and leave further action to Commodore SHUBRICK, in command of the fleet. If, however, and which is more probable, President LOPEZ yields to these claims so rigorously presented, the American Envoy will propose to him besides a treaty of Commerce and Navigation, comprising the "most liberal terms," say the American newspapers, and entirely of a character to open to the enterprise of the citizens of the United States the development of the natural wealth which is shut up in Paraguay.

The semi-official Press of Washington does not by any means conceal that the solution of the Paraguay quarrel is only part of the mission of Commodore SHUBRICK's fleet. It appears to be decided that similar decisive arguments are to be employed towards Nicaragua. It is known that the United States have already negotiated with that country a treaty which, after having passed through numerous vicissitudes, has not yet been definitely ratified. This document, which bore the name of the Cass-Yrissari treaty, after the names of the Secretary of State at Washington and the representative of Nicaragua at that capital, conferred such privileges on the United States, that not only the transit route across the Isthmus, but even the territorial sovereignty, must have passed insensibly into the hands of the great Republic. The most important of these advantages consisted in the power which the United States would have enjoyed of employing in Nicaragua such a number of troops and for such a period of time as she might deem necessary for the purpose of affording protection as well to the merchandise as to the passengers traversing that State. Nicaragua had stipulated for the right to be at least consulted on the necessity and duration of the contingent occupation of a portion of her territory by an armed force belonging to the United States. She could not above all consent that these troops should employ the privilege which it was sought to offer them, for carrying war into the other Republics of Central America. These points of objection have not been accepted at Washington; they have even been regarded there as an insult to the upright and scrupulous Republic. Gen. CASS has accordingly signified to Mr. MEREZ, the Envoy Extraordinary of Nicaragua, that all future negotiations would be useless, in the event of Nicaragua's refusing to sign the treaty on the original basis. This notification is almost equivalent to a rupture of diplomatic relations between the two Governments.

It is not, however, only the right of military occupation of the Isthmus of Panama, to which the American Union is pretending. She desires, if certain interpreters of public opinion are to be believed, to oppose all European protectorates in the New World. While declaring that she seeks only to guarantee the neutrality of land, river and sea communication, she maintains towards such of the petty States of America, pretensions which leave no doubt of the meaning which she attaches to the word "neutrality."

It will be interesting to note the progress of this policy, which, abandoning the obscurity of diplomacy, commences boldly to develop itself in broad daylight. If we may form an idea of the intentions of Mr. BUCHANAN by the language of the papers which are said to be the organs of his Administration, we shall soon see the United States obtaining, by force, the most important concessions from every one of the weak Republics of Central America. Then Europe will no longer be able to doubt the realization of the exclusive doctrines of President MONROE; the citizens of the United States will in reality be called to sway all America as absolute masters.

The Wabash at Constantinople—American Manifest Destiny.

The *Patrie*, in an article headed "*L'Europe et les Etats Unis*," refers to the case of the *Wabash* frigate at Constantinople, and makes a violent and most exaggerated attack on the American Republic. After stating that Europe has long been accustomed to display great indulgence towards the United States, first, from admiration of their efforts to establish themselves as a powerful State by the solemn impulse of individual liberty, afterwards from curiosity, and, lastly, from habit, the article proceeds in these terms:

"It was generally admitted at this side of the Atlantic that a social and political experiment of the highest interest was being tried at the other, and that in order not to trouble the attempt in any way, tolerance should be shown to eccentricities and phantasies which would not be permitted in any other case. But at present the experiment may be looked on as terminated. The American Union is no longer, in any one's opinion, a model society; and Europe, to whom it owes everything, begins to find that her almost paternal solicitude merited somewhat more consideration and somewhat less arrogance—in a word, conduct of a more filial character towards a society which is at least its senior in civilization. In fact, all the intercourse of the young republic with Europe, particularly of late years, has displayed on the part of the Americans tendencies marked by a character of exclusiveness, and, above all, of violence, which it is impossible to tolerate any longer. There exists a public law, which is obligatory on all nations mutually; there are besides private enactments, which are binding on all men without any regard to nationality; there is, finally, a jurisdiction which stops short neither at frontiers nor at seas, and which belongs to civilization itself all over the globe. The Americans are amenable to it as much as the Europeans, and yet they only too often totally disregard it."

The article then refers more particularly to the conduct of the *Wabash*, which, it declares, refused for a length of time to leave the Dardanelles, under pretext, as already stated, that the United States had not signed any treaty interdicting vessels of war to enter the waters of Constantinople. The writer goes on as follows:

"But this restless and encroaching Democracy, which wants to thrust itself in everywhere; which forces, with its guns loaded, the passages of the Sound, which trammels in China the proceedings of our negotiators; which in 1855 offered up prayers for the triumph of Russia; which intervenes even brutally in all our affairs, and almost in every instance to oppose the interests of civilization—this Democracy, we say, has brought forward against us a new principle, called the Monroe doctrine, in virtue of which she pretends to interdict us from every kind of intervention in the seas and coasts of the whole of America. It seems like a dream to hear such principles insisted on every day in the journals of the Union, and even in the official notes of the Government. It is, nevertheless, in virtue of this theory that Spain was, and is still, threatened with seeing Cuba taken from her, and that so many filibustering attempts have been made for that purpose. It is in order to drive England from the American coasts that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is loudly disavowed at present, and propositions have been made to Congress to cancel it. If this Monroe doctrine were admitted, even tacitly, by the great States, our West India colonies would speedily be menaced, for there would soon be no security for European interests in the seas of the new world. There is in this conduct something more than ingratitude, there is a sovereign want of foresight; as M. DE TALLEYRAND said it is worse than a crime—it is a blunder. The great American Republic owes everything to Europe; her increasing population, her capital, her mechanical progress, and even her existence. But for the 350,000 emigrants who every year leave our shores, each of them taking on an average 460f., without reckoning their labor, her development would soon be cut short. Without English capital, which carries out the majority of her undertakings, she would have neither canals nor railways, nor manufactures. But for the piracy which she carries on with impunity of our modes of proceeding, and of our inventions, she would be neither a manufacturing nor a great maritime nation. And as a return for so many services rendered, she nevertheless does not hesitate to sacrifice our most precious interests to her slightest convenience; and she has already exhibited the sad spectacle of a whole nation repudiating the faith of private engagements, and thus inflicting ruin on Europe for the satisfaction of a few bankers."

The article then warns the United States that they are going too far, that "there are bounds to everything—in the right of abusing as well as in the duty of tolerating"—and then very gravely affirms that "the empire of the world in the present day does not belong to any one, either in America or in Europe." The last testament of PETER the Great of Russia had, the *Patrie* declares, at least as much authority as the Monroe doctrine, and yet, although Europe had long, from habit, considered its accomplishment as an inevitably fatality, it was gloriously buried forever under the walls of Sebastopol. The article concludes as follows:

"The United States will not effect in the world what powerful Russia, with her army of a million of men, with her fleets, with the genius of her Czars, and with the discipline and the tenacity of her inhabitants, has not been able to do in Europe. They will not succeed in contesting her legitimate share of influence wherever she may usefully exercise it. We do not at all intend to oppress them, but they must know that Europe will not allow herself either to be excluded or humiliated. It is necessary that they should know that we will not abandon either in the Atlantic, the Mediterranean, or the Black Sea the cause of right and of civilization."

The British Treaty with Japan—Commercial Regulations.

The following is a summary of the Treaty between her Majesty and the Emperor of Japan, as signed at Yeddo, on August 26, 1858:

ARTICLE 1. Stipulates for peace and friendship.

ART. 2. Stipulates for the reciprocal right to appoint a diplomatic agent at Yeddo and London, and consular agents at the open ports. The British diplomatic agent and the Consul-General may travel to any part of Japan, and the Japanese diplomatic agent and Consul-General to any part of Great Britain.

ART. 3. The ports and towns of Hakodadi, Kanagawa and Nagasaki, to be opened to British subjects on July 1, 1859. Nee-e-gata, or, if that is unsuitable as a harbor, some other port on the west coast of Nipon, on Jan. 1, 1860. Hiogo on Jan. 1, 1863

visual system, which it cannot—four or five movements being necessary, as an average, for the sympol of a letter—the printing telegraph would still exceed in rapidity, even when worked at a slow speed, the swiftest telegraphy read by needle deflection. The instruments which we saw working are to accompany the cable to its destination. There is, therefore, every prospect of our Antipodean brethren being greatly in advance of the mother country, in the speed and accuracy with which their submarine communications will be recorded.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Markets.

Per Africa.] LONDON, Friday, Nov. 12—5 P. M.

The Colonial and Foreign Produce Markets continue without animation, and only a moderate business has been transacted during the week, without material alteration in prices. Money in more demand at 2½@3 ₱ cent. ₱ annum. Consols leave off 98½@98¼ for money, 98¼@98¾ for the account. Bar Silver, 5s. 1¾d. Mexican Dollars, 5s. 0¾d. American Eagles, 76s. 2½d. Doubloons—Spanish, 76s. 9d.; South American, 74s.

COCOA—Of 740 bags Trinidad a small portion sold at 49s. for ordinary, to 61s. for very good Red, the remainder bought in at these prices.

COCHINEAL—Of 300 bags at auction about one-half found buyers at barely previous rates; Honduras Silver, 3s. 9d.@3s. 10d. for fair boid grain, and 3s. 5d.@3s 8d. for ordinary and middling, with Pasty at 3s. 2d.@3s. 4d. Teneriffe Silver, 3s. 7d.@3s. 8d., with ordinary black at 3s. 10d., fair quality being held at 4s.@4s. 1d.

COFFEE—In consequence of the continued absence of arrivals, there has been scarcely any business; the only transactions being the sale of a few bought-in lots of Plantation Ceylon, and 17 casks, 77 bbls., 22 bags Jamaica at public sale at 48s.@58s. for good fine ordinary; 62s.@65s. for middling, and 70s. 6d.@81s. for good middling.

COPPER—In good demand. Tough Cake and Tile, £98; Best Selected, £101 10s.; Sheathing, 11d.; Y. M. Sheathing, 9¼d.

CORN—The market is quiet, without change in prices. Last week's average price of English Wheat was 42s. 8d. on 105,157 qrs. returned. We quote White American Wheat, 40s.@42s.; Red, 36s.@40s.; Flour, 20s.@24s.

COTTON—Quiet, and sales unimportant. At Liverpool the demand is steady. Sales for the week, 48,300 bales; mid. Orleans quoted 6¾d. ₱ lb.

DRUGS—179 cases, 10 casks. Castor Oil, part sold at 4d.@7¾d. for dark straw to fine seconds; 12 bags Cardamoms, Madras sold at 2s. 7d.@2s. 10d. for mid.; 375 bags Cape Gum Arabic sold at 17s. 6d.@19s.; 22 serons Cascasilla Bark sold at 50s.@55s. 6d.; 676 bags Turmeric, Madras and Bombay, small part sold at 13s.@17s; 65 cases Gum Olibanum, part sold, pickings, 3s. 6d.@16s. 6d., siftings, 8s.@8s. 6d.; 604 bags Kowrie Gum, part sold at 11s.@11s. 6d. for very inferior; 175 cases Rhubarb, part sold at 8¾d.@2s. 11d. for ord. wormy to good; 17 bales Tinnevelly Senna, part sold at 5¾d. for mid.; 10 cases Gum Benjamin, part sold at £7@£8 15s. for good thirds and seconds; 99 bales Jamaica Sarsaparilla mostly sold at 1s. 3d @ 2s. 8d. for ord. to fair; 103 bales Honduras Sarsaparilla bought in at 1s. 5d.; 190 pkgs. Shellac, few sold at 40s.@64s. for block; Cutch, 33s.@34s.; Gambier, 15s. 6d @16s.; Opium, 22s.@22s. 6d.; Saffron, 28s.@29s.

HEMP—Russia quiet; St. Petersburg Clean £29 5s. @£30; 1,425 bales Manila at auction were bought in at £28 5s.@£30 for fair to good roping quality, there being no fair biddings. About half of 300 bales Bombay sold at £19 5s.@£20 5s. for mid. quality. Jute is flat, and 4,900 bales at auction were mostly held for last week's rates; the portion sold (about 600 bales) went at £15 10s.@£17 15s. for good common to good fair quality.

IRON—Welsh in fair demand, and the principal makers are well supplied with Orders. Rails £6 10s. @£6 15s. Bars £6 5s.@£6 10s. f. o. b. in Wales. Scotch Pig 53s. 6d. for mixed Nos. on the Clyde.

LINSEED—Prices have further given way 1s. ₱ qr., but the market closes with more firmness. Fair Taganrog on the coast has been sold at 48s. 9d.@49s., and superior at 50s. 6d.; Calcutta at 51s.@52s. for good samples, and Bombay at 54s. For arrival Taganrog cargoes have been sold at 49s.@50s., delivered, and Calcutta at 50s., c. f. and i., and 51s.@52s. 6d., delivered, according to quality. Arrivals, 13,000 qrs., principally from the East Indies.

LINSEED CAKES—Foreign in less demand, and prices barely maintained. New-York in bbls. £10 10s.@£10 15s. Boston in bags £9@£10 5s.

SPELTER—Quiet at £22 10s.

OILS—In Fish nothing doing. We quote Sperm £85 @£6; Cod £30; Pale Seal £37; Southern £34@£35; for Olive the demand is improved; Gallipoli £46@ £46 10s.; Malaga £45 10s. Rape in retail demand at previous sales. Foreign refined 46s.; brown 42s. 6d. Linseed declined early in the week to 28s.@28s. 3d., but has since recovered and closes steadily at 29s. for present delivery. Cocoa Nut quiet at 38s. for Ceylon and 40s.@42s. for Cochin. Palm 39s.@41s.

RICE—In more demand. 15,000 bags Bengal on the spot sold at 7s.@7s. 9d. for low white to low and mid. white, 8s. 6d.@10s. for mid. to good mid. white, and 11s. 7½d. for fine white. 1,350 bags Ballam of low quality were bought in at 6s. 6d.@6s. 9d. 2,600 bags new Necranzie Aracan sold at 7s. 3d. (cash.) 7,500 bags Rangoon at 5s. 9d. (cash) for old and weevily. Two floating cargoes, one of 380 tons pinky Madras at 7s. 4½d., and 550 tons Rangoon, for Liverpool, at 7s. 9d., on Liverpool terms.

RUM—Neglected, and only 126 puncheons have been sold at 2s. 3d. for fine Demerara, and 3s. 5d.@3s. 7d. for Jamaica.

SALTPETRE—In more demand, at gradually increasing prices. There have not been any public sales, but privately 4,800 bags Bengal have been sold; the latest prices paid, which show an advance of 2s. on the rates of last week, are 40s. for 13¾ to 10¾ lbs.; 40s.@40s. 6d. for 8¾ lbs.; 41s. (cash) for 6½ lbs.; 41s. 6d. for 5¾ lbs.; 42s. 6d. for 4½ to 3½ lbs.; 43s. for 3¼ lbs., and 44s. for 2¾ lbs.

SPICES—Pepper is difficult of sale; about 400 bags Singapore black have changed hands at 3 15-16d.@4d. In other Spices business has been extremely limited.

SUGAR—The market continues dull, and a very moderate amount of business has been transacted, generally at rather easier prices. Of West India only 1,300 casks have been sold, including at auction the greater part of 365 hhds. 8 trcs. Barbadoes, at 35s.@44s. 6d. 6,522 bags Mauritius were mostly realized at cheaper rates, middling to good middling soft greyish-yellow 40s. 6d. @42s., and very strong dry, semi-crystalized yellow at 44s.@44s. 6d. 3,821 bags Bengal were chiefly sold at 6d. ₱ cwt. decline, good middling white Benares 47s. 6d., good middling Cossipore syrups 43s., low to good grainy 43s. 6d.@47s. 6d., middling yellow Gurpattah Date 40s.@40s. 6d., low middling ditto 38s. 6d.@39s. 6d., and low brown Date 32s @33s. Privately, 2,500 bags brown Native Madras have been sold at 34s. 6d. Foreign—of 579 casks Cuba Muscovado, a portion found buyers at former prices, 37s.@39s. 6d. for middling brown to low yellow, and 38s.@39s. for low middling greyish yellow, but 393 hhds., 10 tcs., 60 bbls. Porto Rico, and 2,338 boxes Havana were nearly all bought in, only a small portion being sold, the Porto Rico at cheaper prices, 42s. 6d.@43s. 6d. for good middling to good yellow, and the Havana at 49s.@49s. 6d. for good florettes, and some washed at 43s. 6d.@45s. 6d., for good to fine yellow. Privately 400 to 500 boxes middling yellow Havana have been taken for export at 42s. 6d. 150 hhds. Cuba Muscovado are reported at 37s. 6d.@ 43s., and two floating cargoes have been purchased for this country; 3,194 boxes No. 12 Havana, fully insured, at 28s. 6d., and 4,600 bags brown Pernams, insured f. p. s., at 23s.

TALLOW—The market is steady; St. Petersburg Y. C. on spot and all year, 50s. 6d.@51s.; January to March, 51s.

TEA—About 39,900 pkgs. were offered at auction yesterday and to-day, of which 23,156 passed, and 7,237 sold, including 3,300 offered "without reserve," and 2,227 Assam; the Assam sold at full prices, but the China Teas showed a decline of ¼d.@1d. ₱ lb. We quote common Congou at 10¾d.@10½d. ₱ lb.

TIN—English firm; Blocks, 121s.; Bars, 122s.; Refined, 126s. Foreign in demand; Straits sold at 121s.; Banca, 122s. 6d.

TURPENTINE—No sales of Rough. Spirits without change; American in bbls., 41s.@41s. 6d.

BARING BROTHERS & CO.

American Securities.

Messrs. D. BELL, SON & Co. report as follows:

The improvements of the Stock Market received per *Africa* from New-York, have had a very favorable influence upon our market, and imparted to it an unusual degree of animation. There has been a general demand for all descriptions of State Stocks, and a considerable business has been done in them. Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia Bonds have been most in request, whilst some large purchases have been made of the new Federal Five per Cent. Bonds. Owing to the wise caution which capitalists now exercise in respect to Railroad Securities, the market for them is still dull, notwithstanding, in some instances, better reports and higher prices from New-York.

United States 6 ₱ cents. '67-'68	103 @105
United States 6 ₱ cent. Bonds, '86	104½@105½
United States 5 ₱ cent. Bonds, '74	94½@ 95
Alabama 5 ₱ cent. Bonds	78 —
Kentucky 6 ₱ cent. Bonds, '68-'72	91 @ 93
Maryland 5 ₱ cent. Sterling Bonds	95½@ 96½
Massachusetts 5 ₱ cent. Sterling Bonds	101 @103
Ohio 6 ₱ cent. Stock, '86	96½@ 97½
Pennsylvania 5 ₱ cent. Sterling	81 @ 83
Pennsylvania 5 ₱ cent. Bonds, '77	85½@ 86½
Tennessee 6 ₱ cent. Bonds, divers	83 @ 85
Virginia 6 ₱ cent. Bonds, '86	86 @ 88
Virginia 5 ₱ cent. Sterling Bonds, '88	84 @ 85
Boston 5 ₱ cent. Bonds, divers	90 @ 92
Illinois Central 7 ₱ cent., '75	81 @ 83
Illinois 6 ₱ cent., '75	81 @ 83
Illinois Central 7 ₱ cent., Freelands, '60	81 @ 83
Illinois Shares	24@27 dis.
Michigan Central 8 ₱ cent. '69	86 @ 88
New-York Central 6 ₱ cent. non conv., '83	82 @ 84
New-York Central 7 ₱ cent., conv., '64	94 @ 97
New-York Central Shares	76 @ 78
New-York and Erie 7 ₱ cent. 3d mort. '83	70 @ 72
New-York and Erie shares	15 @ 17
Panama 1st mort. Sterling Bonds, '59	99 @100
Panama 1st mort. Bonds, '65	91 @ 93
Pennsylvania Central 6 ₱ cent. 1st mort. '80	90 @ 92

The London *Times* of Friday, quotes sales of

Illinois Central Shares	23½ dis.
New-York Central Shares	76¾ @ —
New-York and Erie 3d mort. 7 ₱ cent., '53	71 @ —

London Money Market.

The English funds had been dull. The report that a reduction of the French army was under consideration causes for a time, some animation and a rise of ¼ ₱ cent. in Consols, but subsequently there was less confidence and a partial reaction ensued. On Friday, the 12th, the market was steady, and Consols closed at 98¼@98¾ for Money and 98¼@98¾ for Account.

In the Discount Market the demand for Money was steady at 2½ ₱ cent., as the minimum rate. In the Stock Exchange there had been rather an increased supply of Money, and some considerable loans were negotiated on Government Securities at 2 ₱ cent.

The suspension was announced of Messrs. W. J. Gatt & Sons, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, coal-fitters. Liabilities not stated.

The London Agents of the Illinois Central Railway Company had communicated to the stockholders the following letter, addressed to them by a member of the recent deputation sent from London to New-York:

LONDON, Nov. 10, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: As numerous inquiries have I understand, been made as to the result of the mission to the Illinois Central Board, with which I was (with Mr. WHEELER) charged by the London Committee of Shareholders, I think it may be useful, in the absence of the Chairman and the larger part of the Committee, to inform you that, owing to my time having been so incessantly occupied in the United States, I was not able to prepare my report until my return to England. I have sent a draft of it for the approval of my colleague, (who resides in the country,) and it will be submitted to a meeting of a Committee which has been summoned for Tuesday next.

I think it may be of interest to the shareholders to know, in the meantime, that from the most careful estimates of the President (Mr. OSBORN) up to the end of 1859, and from the best consideration which I have been able to give to the subject, I am led to the conclusion that no call will be needful during that period, but that any deficiency occasioned by the continuance of low prices of grain and depression of trade may be provided for by the adoption of other and perfectly legitimate means. Yours, faithfully, WILLIAM SMITH.

Messrs. R. BENSON & Co.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show a decrease in the bullion and specie of £110,038.

Messrs. BARING BROS. report money in more demand at 2½@3 ₱ cent. They quote Bar SILVER at 5s. 1¾d.; Mexican DOLLARS, 5s. 0¾d.; EAGLES, 76s. 2½d.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Nov. 13.

COTTON.—The Broker's Circular says: "There has been a fair demand this week from the Trade, which has been freely met by holders, but there has been less irregularity in prices, and the quotations of American remain unaltered; low descriptions, however, are still unsaleable." The week's business has been 48,850 bales, including 3,350 on speculation, and 7,700 for export. The business yesterday (Friday) was 10,000 bales, of which 3,000 were to speculators and exporters. The market closed steady at the following authorized quotations: Fair Orleans, 7¾; Middling, 6¾; Fair Mobile, 7¼; Middling, 6 13-16; Fair Uplands, 7; Middling, 6¾. The stock on hand is estimated at 381,170 bales, including 284,330 American.

At Manchester prices have been steady, but the business has only been to a very moderate extent.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report continued dullness and very trifling sales. Flour very slow of sale, but without further change in value. Western, 29s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 29s. 6d.@ 31s. 6d.; Ohio, 32s.@34s. Wheat in most limited inquiry, and quotations nominal. Best white selling in retail at late rates. Red Western, 4s. 10d.@6s. 4d.; White, 6s.@6s. 3d.; Southern, 6s. 9d.@7s.

CORN—No demand, and American nominal at 28s. for mixed, 29s. for yellow, and 32s.@33s. for white. European freely offered at low prices.

PROVISIONS—Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and others report: Beef offered at lower rates, but business very dull. Pork dull, 72s. 6d. asked for a small parcel of new American. Bacon in small demand, and again rather lower. Cheese dull, and inferior difficult to sell. Lard dull and drooping, with small sales of prime at 53s.@54s.—holders pressing on the market. Tallow firmer, owing to the frosts at St. Petersburg. No Butchers' Association here, but the nominal value is 51s.; Y. C. brings 52s.

PRODUCE—The Brokers' and other circulars report: Ashes rather lower; Pots selling at 30s.@31s., and Pearls at32s. 6d.@33. Sugars dull, and 6d.@1s. cheaper. Coffee firm at full rates. Rice in fair demand at steady prices; sales of Carolina at 18s.@23s. 6d. for middling to very fine. Tea, inactive for Congou, but other kinds in good request at full rates. Resin in better request and slightly dearer; sales of common at 4s. 1d.@4s. 2d.; fine, 13s. 6d. Spirits of Turpentine steady at 40s.@41s. Retail sales of Philadelphia Bark at 8s. 6d., and Baltimore 6s.@6s. 6d. Fish Oils quiet; Cod, £27 10s.@£29 for indirect, and £29@£30 for direct import; Pale Seal, £36. Nothing doing in Sperm or Whale. Linseed Oil 30s.@30s. 6d.

Havre Markets.

The weekly circulars have again failed to reach Liverpool.

LAW REPORTS.

THE ESCAPE OF DR. GAILLARDET.

Examination of Officer Baker and Other Witnesses before the Recorder.

On Thursday morning an investigation into the circumstances connected with the escape of Dr. Gaillardet was commenced before Recorder BARNARD at his office. The proceedings were strictly private, no witness being permitted to be present during the examination of another. Mr. Blunt, the District-Attorney, conducted the investigation, assisted by Ex-Judge Whiting. The following is the testimony taken:

Frederic Bertrand, examined by Mr. Blunt—I am a restaurateur, at No. 72 Fourth-avenue; Dr. Gaillardet dined at my house last Saturday afternoon, between three and four o'clock; Officer Baker was with him, also Mr. Maurice; they dined in a small room, not at the public table; Dr. Gaillardet gave the order for the dinner; Mr. Maurice and Mr. Baker were not with him when he ordered the dinner; he was alone; the dinner was ordered between two and three o'clock, and they sat down about an hour afterwards; a domestic and myself waited on them; several persons came in and went out of the room; I only know one of them by name; he was Mr. Marc Caussidiere; the party broke up between eleven and twelve o'clock; there were seven or eight bottles of claret drank, and five or six of champagne; the bill is not yet paid; Dr. Gaillardet promised to pay it; he is good for it; I have not seen the Doctor since between nine and ten o'clock that night; he was then at the table; I saw him go into the yard two or three times during the dinner; I did not see him leave the house finally; I did not know of any arrangements for his escape; the others waited till after midnight, expecting his return; I never thought he had gone; no one told me he had escaped; Baker asked several times for the Doctor, and those who were present said it was not possible that he could have escaped, and that he would return; they said that they thought the *Black Warrior* had arrived, and that he had gone to meet his wife; there were four or five persons in the room after he had escaped, including Baker and Morris; the names of the others were D'Humergue and Millard; I asked the Doctor, when he came to my saloon, how he came to be out of prison; he replied that he was brought out to go to the Recorder's Court, but as he was not wanted, he had asked Baker to let him come and dine there; I have not heard any suggestions as to where he went when he left my house; I was not informed the day previous, by any of the Doctor's friends, that he would come on Saturday to dine; I did not see Mr. Masserus or Mr. Ullman there.

John D'Humergue, examined by Mr. Blunt—I reside at No. 78 Lexington-avenue; I dined with Dr. Gaillardet on Saturday last; I went to the Tombs, as usual, about three o'clock in the afternoon, to see the Doctor; I was told that he was in Court; I was going to the Court, and met, in Centre-street, Justice Connolly; he asked me if I had seen the Doctor; I told him I had not, but that I was going to the Court to see him; he told me the Court was adjourned, and that possibly he was at Judge Russell's office; I went there, and did not find him; I went back to the Tombs, and I there told me there that he was out with an Officer of Police; on going home I stopped in at Mr. Bertrand's place, to find whether they had seen him; I went into a room and saw him there with an Officer of Police; the table was set, and I was invited to dine with him; Mr. Maurice, the officer, Dr. Gaillardet and myself were all that were there; I stayed and took dinner; between nine and ten o'clock Dr. Gaillardet went out by a door that led into the yard, without his hat; fifteen minutes afterwards the Officer of Police went out, and came back with M. Bertrand; I told the latter I wanted to go, and asked him to make up the account to settle for the dinner; a procession of firemen was passing, with a band of music, and we all got up, and I went home; that was about eleven o'clock, being an hour or so after the Doctor had left; Baker was very confident that the Doctor had not gone; I did not hear him express any apprehension as to his escape; his absence for so long a time was very little thought of; it was said that he was expecting his wife by the *Black Warrior*, and that he might have gone to see her in some place; it was our impression that he was too honorable to betray confidence; we told the officer so; I did not make any arrangement to meet the officer the next morning, but he came to my house in the morning; I had gone to get shaved about eight o'clock, and on coming back saw Baker standing on the corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Lexington-avenue; he told me that he knew Dr. and Mrs. Gaillardet were in my house; I replied that, if so, they had come there since I left; I requested him to come to my house and see for himself; he declined; I went in and spoke to the servant, asking her if a lady and gentleman had been there; she said no one had been there; I then went back to Baker and insisted that he should examine my house; he said he was satisfied with my word, and did not come; I know of no arrangement that was made for the Doctor's escape; I have not heard a word of his present whereabouts; I am one of his bail in the civil suit, and Mr. Lasalle is the other; I think the bail is discharged, but I am not sure; I had been in the habit of going to see the Doctor, in the Tombs, almost every day; he never said anything to me as to what he intended to do; on the night after he was convicted, he was taken to the boarding-house where Mrs. Gaillardet was, in custody of Baker, and spent the night there; I do not know whether any money was raised for him; I have not heard that Baker received any money from him; I know nothing about it; I suppose a great many people have interceded with Mr. Cranston for him; I went to Bertrand's on Saturday afternoon, because I knew if he was out with the officer he would be likely to go there; I did not pay the bill for the dinner, but I calculated my share of the expense, and left the amount on the table.

Francis B. Maurice, examined by the District-Attorney—I dined with Dr. Gaillardet on Saturday; I went to the Tombs to see if he wanted anything; it was between twelve and one o'clock when I got there; the keeper told me he was at Court; I went there and found the Doctor, and stayed with him till the Court adjourned; he told me he was there by mistake; we took the cars near the Tombs, and he asked me to take a good dinner with him; I at first declined, but at last consented; I went home and came back at half-past three o'clock; I found Mr. D'Humergue and Mr. Bertrand there; Dr. Gaillardet's disappearance was not remarked, because he had been out two or three times in the yard; I went home about ten o'clock, and did not know of the escape till I read of it in the newspapers; I did not see the officer since that night; I do not know of any money having been given to the officer; I do not know of any money having been subscribed to aid the Doctor; I do not know where he is; my supposition would be, if a steamer had left for Havana, that he had gone in her; I have heard that he went out with the officer on the night after his conviction; on Saturday, when the officer found the Doctor was gone, we told him he would certainly come back.

Anna Fenier, examined by the District-Attorney—I saw Dr. Gaillardet on Saturday; I waited upon him at table; I do not recollect when he left the house.

Leon Millard, examined by the District-Attorney—I went into the room where Dr. Gaillardet dined on Saturday; the dinner was nearly over, but I staid and took coffee with him; he finally left the house from ten to ten and a half o'clock; he is my most intimate friend; he never spoke a word to me about his intention to escape; I went to the Tombs on Saturday, and was told he was in Court; I then returned to my office; I went to Bertrand's that night, because it is my habit to go there; I heard he was there as I was passing, but it I had known he had been there earlier, I should have gone in time for dinner; I think the officer made the first observation about the Doctor's not coming back, he went out into the yard to look for him; when he returned, he said he was not there, and I told him to fear nothing, for I was ready to go and stay in prison as long as he was absent; I do not now think he has escaped; I think he will appear at any minute; he is not the man to be dishonorable; I have not sent any telegraphic dispatches to him or his wife since he left; I know of no money having been raised for the Doctor; I collected $25 for him from his patients.

Henry Vanderpoort, examined by the District-Attorney—I am Clerk of the Court of General Sessions; I made out the list of prisoners to be brought up for sentence last Saturday; there was no intimation from any one that Dr. Gaillardet's name should be placed on the list; it is my practice to order all persons awaiting sentence to be brought up on the last day of term, unless specially directed not so to do; on Friday afternoon I stepped into the District-Attorney's office and asked if the Recorder's cases were to be brought down, and was told they were; I do not know who told me so; it was one of the men who sit at the desk just at the entrance of the door; I completed the list and took it into the District-Attorney's office and laid it open on the table, saying that if there were any more prisoners to be brought down they could be added; I cannot tell who gave me the answer that the Recorder's cases were to be brought down; I was of opinion that it was Mr. Sedgwick, but he assures me he knew very well that Dr. Gaillardet was not to be sentenced on Saturday, and that he did not tell me to add his name; I do not know what officer took the list when I laid it down; I did not know that the case of Gaillardet had been postponed until afterwards.

Robert Cunningham, examined by the District-Attorney—I am Deputy-keeper of the City Prison; Dr. Gaillardet was one of the prisoners in my charge on Saturday morning; it was my duty to see that he was in his cell on Friday night; he was taken from my custody on Saturday morning, by a requisition from the Clerk of the Court; when I left the prison at 6 o'clock in the evening, I knew that he had not returned; the fact of his absence was not communicated to the head-keeper that night; I do not know that it was communicated at all to him; I asked, when the rest of the prisoners were brought back, where the Doctor was, and I was told that he was in the custody of Mr. Baker; it is a practice to allow officers to have the custody of prisoners, and take them to different places to serve the ends of justice; the previous day, Friday, a prisoner named Christopher Noll was taken to Brooklyn to show the officer where some stolen goods had been sold, and was not brought back till Sunday morning; I was off duty on Sunday, and on Monday morning was surprised to hear that the Doctor had not returned; I was told afterwards that Mr. Sedgwick had been into the office of the Prison, and said he had escaped.

Edward O. Baker examined by the Recorder—I am an officer attached to the Court of Sessions, and was appointed to that post by Judge Russell; I had Dr. Gaillardet in my custody on Saturday; I had an order from the Clerk of the Court—the usual order that is sent to the prison—to bring down certain prisoners; there were about fifteen names; I handcuffed the prisoners that morning, with the exception of Dr. Gaillardet and two others; I had charge of Gaillardet, and brought him to the Court of Sessions; Judge Russell was on the bench; Dr. Gaillardet remained in my custody till the Court adjourned; I did not know when I received the order that the Recorder was not in town; when the Court adjourned, I returned with Dr. Gaillardet to the front of the prison; we there met Dr. Simmons, who stopped and spoke to him in French; I do not understand a word of French; Dr. Gaillardet asked me if I would go with him to his office and dine with him; the Doctor spoke in broken English, but I could understand him, I told him if I went he must certainly return by 5 o'clock; he said, "Oh, yes—oh, yes;" I went with him to No. 72 Fourth-avenue, a restaurant; the Doctor ordered the dinner, when I was there; there was only one gentleman along with us, a Frenchman; I went from there with the Doctor to his office in Twelfth-street; we stayed there about twenty minutes; we met nobody there but the lady who opened the door; he looked around his office, and took down a bottle of absinthe; he said somebody had drank it all; he appeared to be examining to see if things were right in the office; he went from there to a drug-store in Broadway; remained there about ten or fifteen minutes; he bought a bottle of something; we went then to a millinery establishment in Broadway, near Seventh-street; he met a lady there, and had some conversation with her in French; she was not his wife, but appeared to be the proprietress; we went then back to No. 72 Fourth-avenue; the dinner was not ready; we waited for it till between four and five o'clock; there were three or four other gentlemen there, and others came in afterwards; they conversed with the Doctor in French; we proceeded to eat the dinner; it lasted a great while, there were various dishes and wine; meanwhile the Doctor went out, and was gone twenty minutes or half an hour; he came back again and took his seat as before; one of the gentlemen spoke to me about the Doctor's wishing to remain there later; I said I was anxious to get back, but that I would oblige him, as he appeared to be enjoying himself; the Doctor went out into the yard again and came back; I supposed it was to obey a call of nature; about ten o'clock he went out again, while one of the gentlemen was talking to me in English about political matters; the Doctor stayed out so long, without taking his hat, that my attention was attracted; I made an excuse to go in the yard, and went to see if he was there; he had been out then more than half an hour; he was not in the yard; I came back and asked the gentlemen where he was gone; they replied in broken English that it was all right; Mr. Millard told me that possibly his wife had arrived in the *Black Warrior*, and that he had gone to see her, or had gone to see a patient; we drank considerable wine that night; the party appeared to be intoxicated; I drank as often as they did, but I don't think I took so much at a time; I was somewhat intoxicated; I took the responsibility myself of taking Dr. Gaillardet up there; I knew I was violating the order of the Court; I took him away once before, on the night of his conviction; I took him then to the corner of Sixteenth-street and Broadway; I kept him out all night; he slept in company with his wife; I slept in an adjoining room; I thought he would reward me for taking him out this second time; he did not, neither did any of his friends reward me this second time; the first time he did; he did not promise to reward me the second time; he gave me ten dollars the first time; there was not a word said the second time as to what I should receive; I have not been told that I should be held harmless in this escape; I remained with his friends till after midnight, from inducements which they held out to me that the Doctor would return; Mr. Sedgwick was the first person belonging to the Court that I told of the escape; this was on Monday morning, about ten o'clock; I had been looking for the Doctor, in the meantime, at his office, and at other places; I had heard Mr. D'Humergue say that if the Doctor's wife had arrived, she would go to his (Mr. D.'s) house in Lexington-avenue; I went there in the morning and asked the servant if the Doctor was there; she said he was not; I then met Mr. D'Humergue, and he said "Ah, you have been to my house;" I replied "Yes, and I saw the Doctor and his wife there; I am all right;" I said this to put him off his guard; he wanted me to come and search every room of his house; I did not do so, as I did not think it necessary; at the time of the Doctor's conviction, I sent a man to ask the Recorder's permission to allow me to take him to the house in Sixteenth-street where his wife was; the Recorder, who was dining at Delmonico's, refused the permission, and sent word that I must take him immediately to the Tombs; I started up Broadway to take him to the Tombs, when his friend prevailed upon me to let him see his wife, who was sick; I did so, and he stayed all night; he did not offer me any remuneration, but I thought he would remunerate me, and he did; when I took him to the Tombs next morning, the keeper asked me where he had been, but I waived an answer, and said it was all right.

John Sedgwick, examined by the Recorder—I am Assistant District-Attorney; I did not see the Prison list until Saturday morning at 11 o'clock; I did not notice the name of Dr. Gaillardet on the list; the first that I knew of his being in Court was my seeing him there, and I supposed that an arrangement which had been made by the District-Attorney as to not sentencing Gaillardet until next term, had been altered; Mr. Baker first told me of the escape about 11 o'clock on Monday morning; I sent him immediately to Mr. Cranston to learn where Madame Gaillardet had last lived before she went to Havana, as it was probable she would make her way there, on landing again in the City; communication of the escape was instantly made to the Police Head-quarters, and telegraphic despatches were sent, and detectives sent to watch the steamers.

Melinda Charlotte Dougal, examined by the Recorder—I live at No. 748 Broadway; I have known Dr. Gaillardet three years; he was my doctor; I am no relative of his; he called on me last Saturday; I had ten minutes' conversation with him; it was about his going to dine in the Fourth-avenue, and he asked me to send and let a friend of his know that he would dine there, and that he wished to meet him; that friend's name is Caussidiere; he was formerly Chief of Police in Paris; he lodges with me, and was there at his office; the Doctor did not say anything about escaping; I asked him when he would regain his liberty; he replied *Dieu sait*, "God knows;" in the Tombs, a week ago, he told me some friends had offered to help him escape, but that he had said to them he wanted to come out clear or not at all; I do not know the names of those friends; I did not see him after Saturday; I do not know where he is, and if I did, I say, candidly, I would not tell; he has been too good to me; I keep a millinery establishment; he did not buy anything; he only called to get me to send a note to his friend.

This closed the examination.

There being no other witnesses to be examined the investigation was brought to a close, the Recorder stating that at present there was not sufficient evidence to enable him to decide whether Officer Baker was guilty of receiving a bribe, or only acted as he did from sheer stupidity. However, as he had violated a rule of the Court of Sessions in taking his prisoner into the Fourth-avenue, as well as on the previous occasion, when he allowed him to pass a night in Sixteenth-street with his wife, contrary to his (the Recorder's) express command, it would be his duty, as far as he was concerned, to dismiss him from the position he had held in the Court. As it required both Judges of the Court to sign the order for his complete dismissal, he should leave it to Judge RUSSELL to do his duty in the matter; but for his own part, whenever he occupied the Bench, on the alternate months, Baker should not be permitted to fill any office in his Court.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Nov. 26.

Before Hon. Judge Nelson.

CASE OF THE HAIDER—SLAVE-TRADE.

The United States vs. *Oliver Jacobeson, José Manners and John Battist.*—These men, who formed part of the crew of the ship *Haidee*, were put on trial this morning charged with being engaged in the slave-trade. The trial was conducted for the prosecution by Mr. Sedgwick, the United States District Attorney, and Mr. Hunt, and for the defence by Mr. Joachimsen. After the Jury were impanneled, Mr. Joachimsen moved to strike out several of the counts in the indictment, on the ground that in each of them the prisoners were charged both with doing the act and with aiding and abetting in the doing of it. Judge NELSON reserved the question without decision.

The prosecution then introduced their testimony, which did not materially differ from that produced before the Commissioner. Wm. Kins, Andrew Clark and Manuel Phillips, who were part of the crew on the voyage, testified to the circumstances of the voyage, the shipping of the negroes and the landing of them at Cardenas. Wm. C. Barker testified to knowing the *Haidee* in 1853, when she was owned by Carrington, Arnold & Tillinghast, of Providence. Zachariah Seaver testified to shipping the crew in New-York, being ordered to do so by Sanchez Y. Dolz, who paid his bill, and seemed to be a Spaniard.

Mr. Joachimssen then called Richard Carradine, who testified that he kept a sailor boarding-house, and knew Jacobsen, and understood he was a Norwegian or a Swede. He also introduced the cancellation of the register to Carrington, Arnold & Tillinghast.

The prosecution then put in evidence the copy of the register of the vessel, issued in this port to Dolz.

A question then arose as to the evidence of the citizenship of Dolz, the statute requiring the offence to have been committed on board a vessel owned in whole or in part by American citizens. Mr. Joachimssen claimed that it must be proved as a substantive fact that Dolz was an American citizen, while the prosecution claimed that the register issued to him was *primâ facie* evidence of his citizenship.

Judge NELSON said it was clearly not conclusive evidence, but it might be sufficient to put the defence upon rebutting it, but he would like to look at it further, and would adjourn till to-morrow morning.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Before Judge Pierrepont.

Emma Landon vs. *Charles C. Marsh, Administrator.*—Yesterday morning the Jury brought in a verdict of $1,350 for plaintiff. The claim in the complaint was for nearly $7,000—the plaintiff's services as nurse having extended over a period of nearly seven years.

The Trial Term of the Superior Court adjourned yesterday, over the Term, till Wednesday, Dec. 6.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Mr. Edward C. West.

THE WILL OF ISAAC NEWTON.

The will of the late Isaac Newton was presented for probate this morning, by William Kelly, of Rhinebeck, N. Y., one of the executors. The bequests are confined principally to the family. Hannah H. C. Newton, widow of deceased, is appointed guardian of the children, and is also constituted executrix, with William Kelly and John C. Hewlett, executors.

DRY GOODS.

CHAS. & HEARD CO., NO. 301 GRAND-ST.

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AT EMBERSON'S,

NOS. 285 AND 353 8TH-AV.,

Large lots of cheap goods from Auction, consisting of laces, embroideries, ribbons, bonnets, ronchies, flowers, feathers, gloves, hosiery, furs, trimmings, fancy goods, and numerous other articles, all of which have been bought at the recent large auction sales for cash, and will be sold at ruinously low prices. Large lots of embroidered sets, bands, flouncings; also, a fine assortment of gents', ladies' and children's gloves and hosiery, suitable for the present season, very cheap. A lot of children's cloth leggings at 25 cents per pair. Furs in great variety from auction daily. Large lots of woolen hoods, comforters, &c. Please to call and be convinced.

WM. EMBERSON.

N. B.—All the goods in store No. 285, purchased of John Farrell, will be sold at cost, some of which are very cheap.

W. EMBERSON.

THE STYLE.

EDGERTON'S CASQUETTE EUGENIA.

No. 409 Canal-st.

ALL THE STYLE,

EDGERTON'S BEAVER RAGLANS.

No. 409 Canal-st.

THE PARISIAN STYLE,

EDGERTON'S SLEEVE CLOAKS.

No. 409 Canal-st.

EDGERON'S

STYLE AND PRICES.

THE FORMER UNSURPASSED,

THE LATTER 40 PER CENT.

LOWER THAN ANY OTHER

RETAIL HOUSE IN THE CITY.

No. 409 Canal st.

YOUNG LADIES,

From four to fifteen years of age, can

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 27, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

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Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Matinee, 12½ P. M.—Il Trovatore—La Sonnambula.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Ravels.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—The Dumb Belle.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Take Care of Sister Charley—Going to the Bad.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—Extremes—All the World's a Stage.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Richard III.—Nipped in the Bud—The Whiteboy.

BOWERY THEATRE—Uncle Tom's Cabin—Page of History—Frisky Cobbler—French Spy.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Thidobi's Theatre of Arts—Dr. Valentine—Indian Giant.

MINSTREL HALL—Campbell Minstrels—Ethiopian Entertainments.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

PALACE GARDEN—Professor Starr's Entertainments.

FLORENTINE GALLERY—Classical Statuetic Paintings.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Destruction of Jerusalem.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California, leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A.M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A.M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *Canada*, from Boston for Liverpool, on Wednesday next, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office on Tuesday, at 1½ o'clock P. M., to go by railroad, and at 3, to go by steamboat.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Africa*, of the Cunard line, arrived here yesterday with European advices to Nov. 13. They are of interest. The arrival of the steamship *Indian Empire*, which left New-York for Galway five weeks since, had not been reported at Liverpool when the *Africa* sailed. Mr. Whitehouse informs the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph that the clerks in the Valentia Office, a short time before their discharge, had maintained a conversation with Trinity Bay at some length; and he declares that with proper management the cable can be made to do enough business to pay 10 per cent. dividend, and lay by a reserve of £50,000 in six months. The Galway steamship project has been urged upon the French government by Mr. J. O. Lever with promise of success. It is stated that the French Trans-Atlantic mails are to be dispatched by that route, and the enterprise is to receive a handsome yearly subsidy. From Spain, we have further indications of the intention of that Government to press its reclamations upon Mexico with every available naval resource. Additional vessels had been dispatched from Cadiz, and others were to follow. The elections in Prussia, so far as heard from, had resulted in favor of the Government. From Asia the intelligence is important. Russia has established a factory at a new and advanced point in Western China. Count Putiatine has returned to St. Petersburg, bearing his treaty with the Japanese. Business at Canton begins to assume new vitality. Lord Elgin still awaited the arrival of the Chinese Commissioners at Shanghae. The Franco-Spanish expedition had landed without opposition at Turon, in the Empire of Annam; and after taking possession of the territory in the name of the French, had advanced upon Hué, the Annamese capital.

We have advices from the City of Mexico to the 18th inst., and from Vera Cruz to the 21st. Three Spanish and two French war vessels had arrived off the latter place, and the rest of the French squadron was daily expected. The Castle of Perote had been surrendered by the Liberals after the garrison had been reduced by starvation. As this fortress, from its isolated position, can be of very little use to either party, except as a prison, for which it has been principally used since its erection, its reduction is not of much consequence. The Liberals had possession of Zacatecas and had been successful elsewhere. Zuloaga was again levying contributions.

The Albany *Statesman*, of last evening, publishes a letter from Mr. A. H. White, of the Towing Company, dated the 26th, at Schenectady, which says that the Canal navigation at Schenectady and the Upper Aqueduct has not been suspended. At noon there were 20 boats at the Aqueduct, which were being locked through at the rate of four per hour. Between the Upper Aqueduct and Schenectady there were 15 boats bound eastward, and five for six bound west, all moving. Unless colder weather prevails, he believes that all will get through to tide water without much delay.

We record three railroad accidents this morning—two of them fatal ones. The 5 o'clock express train, on the Hudson River Road, at 5 o'clock on Thursday evening, ran over and killed Mr. George Black and his wife, a short distance from Tarrytown. They were walking on the track, and were not seen by the engineer. On Wednesday afternoon, Mr. Miller, mail agent on the Ohio Central Railroad, was killed by being crushed between a train of cars and a wood-pile beside the road. The third accident occurred on Thursday evening, on the road between Rouse's Point and Godensburg. A broken rail threw a train from the track, and three persons—Captain C. P. Gere, a Mr. Powell, and B. P. Barry, the conductor—were injured.

A league is believed to exist in the Southern States, one of the aims of which is the augmentation of the supply of slave labor. It is asserted that this League is now operating in the State of Mississippi to secure the passage of a law by the Legislature, authorizing a system of African apprenticeship—claiming that each State has a perfect right to make such laws in this regard as it may deem proper, and that Congress has no right to interfere. Should they succeed in Mississippi, the contest of course will at once be taken to Congress.

The U. S. Treasury receipts for the week ending on Monday, were $447,000. The amount of drafts paid was $1,175,000, and the amount of drafts issued was $1,560,000—a reduction from last week of upwards of a million. The balance in the Treasury was $6,860,000.

According to our dispatches from Washington, it is expected that the new war against Collector Smith will be successful, and that that gentleman will soon retire. It is again asserted that Judge Parker has been offered, and has declined, the appointment.

The Indian Department will to-day decide upon the bids for furnishing Indian goods, such as blankets and other dry goods, clothing, hardware, guns, &c. A list of the probably successful bidders will be found under our telegraphic head.

Latest advices from the West Coast of Africa represent it to be very sickly there,—a French war steamer having lost 25 men within two weeks. Mention is made of the impressment of a French sailor from an American vessel, though no particulars are given.

The Tammany nominations for Comptroller and Almshouse Governor were indorsed last night by a public meeting of the party in Tammany Hall. Mr. Richard B. Connolly presided and made a very brief speech, Mr. Conrad Swackhamer, the Hon. John Kelly, and the Hon. Thos. C. Field worthily imitating his example. The meeting, which was large, adjourned at the unprecedented hour of 9 o'clock, partly because there was a lack of speakers, and partly because of a series of drunken brawls.

The American City Convention brought its protracted labors to a close last evening, by nominating Robert T. Haws for Comptroller, and Frederick C. Wagner for Governor of the Almshouse. The former was nominated on the second ballot, having 49 out of the 52 votes cast, and the latter by acclamation. Mr. Haws, it will be remembered, is the nominee of the Republicans.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening. A resolution directing the Comptroller to draw his warrant for $600, payable to the order of Jonas N. Phillips to defray the expense of defending the late Common Council against the suit prosecuted against them by the District Attorney, was adopted without much opposition. A resolution directing the Street Commissioner to have the ruins of the Crystal Palace removed, and to advertise for plans for erecting a market on its site, was presented and referred. A communication from the Mayor, urging the necessity of improving the condition of the Russ pavement, was referred to the Committee on Streets.

President Haswell offered a resolution in the Board of Councilmen last evening, directing the Street Commissioner to report the cause of the delay in repairing the City Hall. It was adopted. Several unimportant vetoes with regard to paving sidewalks and changing the grade of streets were received from Mayor Tiemann.

The Board of Supervisors, yesterday, adopted a resolution directing the Committee on Criminal Courts and Police, to inquire who appointed Officer Baker, from whose custody Dr. Gaillardet escaped; whether the Policeman was a proper person to retain the office which he occupies, and whether the appointing power should not be taken from the Judges of the Court of Sessions and placed in other hands.

The investigation into the circumstances connected with the escape of Dr. Gaillardet from the custody of Officer Baker, on Saturday night last, was concluded yesterday before Recorder Barnard. Altogether nine witnesses were examined, including Baker himself, but no evidence of a sufficiently conclusive nature to fix upon that officer the charge of bribery of which he has been suspected, was elicited, and the Recorder was unable from the present aspect of the case, to decide whether he was chargeable with corruption or stupidity; whether he had been bought or sold. It is the Recorder's intention, however, to dismiss him from the Court of Sessions during the period that he occupies the Bench. Whether Judge Russell will also do his part to punish such a gross violation of duty, remains to be seen.

There was a grand ovation extended to Peter Cooper, yesterday, by three thousand of the scholars and teachers of the Grammar School, on account of the liberality extended to them in the use of the Institute for the use of the exhibition of the public schools. Mr. Cooper made an address of some length, which was received with great favor by the audience. The exercises were varied by singing and instrumental music.

The Hibernia Engine Company, of Philadelphia, left Boston yesterday morning for home, and passed through this City in the afternoon. They arrived at Newark about 9 o'clock last night, and were received by the firemen there in torchlight procession.

Injured Innocence.

It may startle some of our readers to know that the Union of these States no longer exists. The catastrophe by which this long threatened dissolution of the great confederacy, so fondly founded by our honest though mistaken fathers, has been brought about, was equally unexpected and tremendous. It was nothing less than the performance by a Judge in Alabama of his solemn duty. Accustomed as we long have been to the peculiar conceptions of official obligation and general jurisprudence which obtain in that enlightened region of our common country, we own ourselves hardly surprised that *some* extraordinary convulsion should have followed upon such a phenomenon. Yet we may feel regret when we cannot indulge wonder; and as we really had not altogether given over the destinies of the Republic, we must admit that it grieves us sorely to lose the bannered star of Alabama from that glorious constellation in the midst of which our eagle flies and soars. When Jefferson Davis, like a dire comet fringed with fire, threatened the other day to whirl the sister-planet Mississippi from our sky, we remonstrated as earnestly as decorum would permit with that formidable chief. We should have remonstrated now with the stern soul of Mobile, were not the mischief past praying for. We can, therefore, but sit down, *operto capite*, with our hats over our eyes, and burying our hands in our breeches pockets await the crack of doom. The split that has begun at the mouth of the Tombigbee must widen to the Lakes, and there is an end of all things near at hand. Partisan spirits might seek consolation in the thought that at least the great army of office-holders will be turned adrift; that now there are no more United States there will be no more Collectors, no more Attorneys-General, no more Postmasters; that the Cushings, the Schells, the Fowlers, will all alike be driven into Arcadian life, and exchange the Government organ for the shepherd's pensive pipe. But we cannot decline upon such paltry thoughts from the height of our great national misfortune. We are a sundered people, sawn in two like the Jewish prophet, but by no Pagan hands. They were Israelites also who have done this thing.

The throne of Louis Philippe was overthrown in the office of the Paris *Nationale*. The American Union has been crumpled up, like Russia in the hand of Richard Cobden, by the Editor of the Mobile *Register*. And "for cause." Does the reader, recovering a little from the shock of this direful calamity, ask why it has come upon him, upon us, upon the nation, lately so rejoicing in its strength—so proud to run its race from the Arctic to the Antarctic Zone? The answer is very simple, if very sad. It was because the President of the United States would neither allow the editor of the Mobile *Register* to carry a small negro of his to Nicaragua, nor permit some friends in Cuba to bring other small negroes to Mobile. The trifling sacrifices made by a few misguided persons at Bunker's Hill, Valley Forge, Yorktown and other more or less obscure and rustic spots near a century ago—the memories of national growth, and glory and misfortune spread over a half century of marvelous advance—the rank won by thirty confederated States in the hierarchy of the world—all, all are forgotten by the advanced Mobile guard of the sacred institution of Patriarchal Domestic Supervision in his disgust at the low price of cotton and the high price of niggers. "Disunion and its consequences," he cries, "we accept, *since we cannot bring hither the labor necessary for our purposes, and are denied the right to remove to a country where the supply may be less hampered by artificial restraints.*" Hence these bitter tears! hence these loud outcries! hence this enthusiasm for the freedom and the fatness of Nicaragua.

There was a doubt once as to the real objects of Mr. William Walker's extreme anxiety to renew his acquaintance with his friends in Nicaragua, after they had rather peremptorily kicked him out of doors. But now we get at the core of the whole matter. Gentlemen in Alabama and elsewhere, who would like the license of piracy at home, and are debarred from it by a squeamish Government and a besotted public opinion, are anxious to establish themselves in Nicaragua with a view to the stealing of negroes "unhampered by any artificial restraints." With this intention the laws of the United States do not harmonize, and, after they had taken the trouble to get a Judge appointed over them expressly to remove this silly obstacle,—behold that very Judge himself turns round upon them, "lets the portcullis fall," and raves about duty and the Constitution! Can we longer wonder that they should fling indignantly out of a Union which so little appreciates them, and affords so narrow a range to their dearest proclivities? Miserable as we are in the condition to which they have reduced us, we seem to see before us yet a deeper gulf. Fatal example will bring on its natural fruits. Here in New-York, for instance, we have a large and, indeed, increasing population of persons who, like the Mobile *Register* and its friends, find it hard to "secure what is necessary for their purposes," by reason of the law's obstructions. Many of them are put to the greatest straits to circumvent these obstructions. They are obliged to purchase centre bits, dark lanterns, revolvers, crow-bars, and all sorts of utensils for the purpose of penetrating the barriers set up by custom and the law between themselves and the very articles of taste or use which they lack for their private comfort. And, although at last, in some fortunate instances, they have succeeded in acquiring a sufficient supply of spoons, or forks, or gold watches, or cash, the chances are ten to one that some brute of a Judge, elected perhaps by their own votes only a few months before, will have the confidence to interfere, and send them packing into some dreary laborious place, from which egress will be denied to them for weeks, months or years at a time. What is to hinder a secession from the State of New-York of these injured innocents. Their case is as bad,—their cause as good, as the case and cause for which the Mobile *Register* is willing to turn over Mount Vernon to the Philistines, and to make Lexington a howling wilderness. Our only security is that, as a rule, our Judges are less bigoted in their notions of Judicial duty than Judge Campbell appears to be.

But it may happen after all that we are mistaken in supposing the Union ended. We merely infer that when our friends at Mobile declare themselves the spat-upon, kicked and abused of the earth, they must at once relieve themselves from the risk of expectoration, blows and foul usage. If it should prove that we are hasty in this inference—that the stars and stripes still wave over the Mobile Custom-house, and still protect the Court of Judge Campbell—why then we shall be very grateful for a great mercy, and shall carefully forbear from alluding to the story of that ancient Pistol, of whom Shakespeare tells us that, when the leek he had refused was pressed upon him by Fleullen, he wisely disremembered his "brave words," and "swore and ate!"

The Pardoning Power.

We published yesterday morning a statement from the Governor's Private Secretary of the reasons for the pardon of Jackson, who had been convicted and sentenced for a brutal outrage upon an emigrant girl. The whole case resolves itself into this: that the Judge who presided at the trial, the Jury who convicted Jackson, and a great multitude of respectable citizens, including the Rev. Dr. Bethune and other clergymen, united in representing to the Governor that the man's guilt was by no means clear, that the girl was pretty evidently guilty of perjury, and that Jackson had already been sufficiently punished for whatever offence he had actually committed. These volunteer statements, resting upon no legal evidence, and elicited by we know not what kind of influences, were allowed to override the solemn judgment of the Court of law, and open the prison doors which our forms of justice had closed upon a convicted offender.

We are not prepared to say that the Governor has acted wrongfully. He is allowed by the Constitution to pardon convicts at discretion. He is accountable to nobody for his acts,—is not bound by any kind or degree of evidence, and but for the demands of the Newspaper Press would never have condescended to assign the reasons of his conduct. We understand perfectly the difficulties of his position, and we are, therefore, the more earnest in repeating the necessity we have already urged of relieving him from them by some definite legal provision. There is neither justice nor public security in leaving this power of indiscriminate pardon in the hands of any man. It is exercised capriciously,—sometimes on grounds of evidence, sometimes from strenuous personal solicitation and sometimes, possibly at least, from political or other corrupt influences. It destroys all public confidence in our Courts of law, and saps the sense of responsibility in our Courts and Juries. What business had this Jury to convict Jackson if he was not guilty? If the witness against him was perjured, why did they not ascertain that fact? To say that they *could* not, is simply to say that our boasted Trial by Jury is a delusion and a farce.

As our criminal Courts are now constituted and conducted, we confess it is absolutely necessary to confide the pardoning power to somebody. But it should be in hands that will exercise it with discretion, with steady and uniform regard to justice and to law, and upon certain established and understood principles of proceeding. We should either have a distinct Court of Pardons, or we should permit existing Courts of law to exercise a wider discretion in the infliction of punishment. Some provision is certainly needed to protect our criminal jurisprudence from the absolute disgrace into which it is rapidly falling.

Russia and New-York.

The letter of our correspondent at St. Petersburg, published in yesterday's Times, foreshadows the important changes which mark the new era of Russian civilization. Among other reforms, the Judiciary is proposed to be reorganized, and trial by Jury inaugurated—it having been found that, "without a clear, concise, equitable administration of justice, all other reforms of a national bearing are out of the question."

It is well known that American precedents are held in favor in Russia. We could wish that a fairer record were presented of the working of our Judiciary and Jury systems than that furnished in this City. Unfortunately, the Russian statesman who should study our institutions would find little more of the "clear, concise, equitable administration of justice" in New-York than in St. Petersburg. He would stumble on Courts engaged in undoing the work of other Courts; Judges not unfrequently in sympathy with the criminal rather than the law; officers of Courts insulting the Bench; District-Attorneys pocketing complaints by the bushel—20,000 and more for a single offence; Sheriffs returning executions unsatisfied, when issued against the privileged class of dealers in bad rum; policemen feasting with their respectable prisoners, if not facilitating their escape; and Governors interposing at last, if some unlucky dog does reach the State Prison, with mistaken clemency. With all the "deplorable corruption which is a prominent element in the Courts of the Empire," it may be doubted whether Russia would gain essentially by resorting to our system—unless she has better men to administer it.

But Russia is afflicted with another chronic evil, which the Emperor is attempting to grapple with, and it is one to which we are not strangers in this land. It is the liquor traffic—heretofore farmed out to individuals—"the whole system a terrible scourge to the country." "The Emperor," it seems, "has decided that the millions the treasury derives from this monopoly do not compensate for the demoralization produced by it upon the people, and that it is his duty to abolish the evil." Within the four years ensuing, a new system is to be elaborated, and a change effected "compatible with the development of education and civilization in Russia." Great reliance is to be had on the Press in developing this important reform. "With the assistance of that great lever, and acting in concert with it, the Government can scarcely fail to find, in the ample time afforded for preparation, some good means of remedying this gigantic plague-spot."

Here, as in respect to the judiciary, it is humiliating that our example can furnish so little aid in working out the great problems which Russia is attempting to solve. What with the sad errors of our pragmatical reformers, the subserviency of our judiciary to the depraved appetites of the people, and the reckless spirit of party, we are bound hand and foot by the very demon against which Alexander II. is contending—with this difference, that no "millions," not even thousands, find their way to our "Treasury," as a miserable compensation for the pauperism, crime and general "demoralization produced by it upon the people." All our laws and ordinances which attempt to regulate or restrain the traffic are contemned. To preserve the purity of our elections, the laws require the closing of all dram-shops on the days of election—who obeys them? To protect our citizens in the quiet enjoyment of their Sabbaths, the laws of the State and the ordinances of the City prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday—20,000 offences against these laws are reported by the police in a single season, and that is the end of the matter. The laws provide for a Board of Excise, and require dealers to secure and pay for a license for their traffic. How many of the 10,000 or 15,000 corner groceries regard these or any other laws upon the subject?

No; Russia, in her aims toward a higher civilization, must seek other standards than those furnished by the commercial metropolis of the "model Republic." It may be, indeed, that when she has worked out her reforms we shall be looking for light from her example—if we do not sit down in despair, or abandon the institutions which we have done our best to discredit and degrade.

The Arrest of Rabbi Asche.

We willingly publish, in another column, a letter signed "H.," complaining of the abuse of power by the Police in the seizure of lottery tickets at the house of a German Jewish clergyman. Without indorsing all that our correspondent has to say in regard to the venial character of the offence of dealing in these gambling concerns, we must say that there can be no excuse for the conduct of the officers. The ends of justice would just as well have been served by decorous patience as by the indecent haste which was displayed by the Police in their insisting on removing the accused person in the midst of the ceremonial observances of his religion, and while indeed, he was preaching to his congregation in a place of worship. It would have been much more seemly and quite as effectual, to have waited, with the respect which such occasions imperatively demand, for the completion of the service.

Our correspondent is severe, but, we think, not unduly so, on the inequality with which offences of this sort are visited with punishment, according to the social standing of the offender. It is notorious that tickets for lotteries in Havana and Germany are to be had with facility in this City by any fools who desire to risk their money illegally; and the fact is doubtless well known to the authorities,—yet it is only the poor and obscure whom the Police attack, leaving the wealthy and influential unscathed. Criminals who have money at their disposal, are allowed free access to all the pleasures of the City, and are finally permitted to make good their escape from confinement; while the poor man, who is only accused but not yet convicted, is dragged from a place of worship in a way that would be inexcusable, if he had been charged even with murder—his wife is seized by the throat, and his house taken possession of,—simply on suspicion.

There is too much tendency on the part of the Police to take the law into their hands. One shoots an accused person before trial—another removes a convict from prison, and gives him a run of a few days outside the prison walls—and, in this last case, we have the edifying spectacle of the grossest and yet entirely unnecessary violence towards an individual who has been only accused, and of whose escape there was not the slightest fear. The endurance of this state of things is not by any means desirable. If all the ends of justice are to be vested in the hands of the Police, we may as well economize the expense of Courts, Judges, and Juries. It would be, at least, a satisfaction to know by whom justice is to be administered, or through how many channels the course of law must run in our judicial system. If the Police are first to throttle or otherwise chastise the accused parties before trial, then the trial becomes an unnecessary farce which might well be dispensed with.

The Bible in the Schools.

Judging from the comments upon the subject of reading the Bible in our Public Schools, which recent events have elicited, a clear statement of the facts of the case may not be without interest and value. It seems to be quite generally taken for granted, that a movement is on foot to exclude the Bible from all the Schools of the City, and that it has already attained some degree of success; and many of that great body of our citizens who are opposed to any such action are looking to the Board of Education to prevent it.

Including the Normal Schools and the Free Academy, there are 207 Public Schools in the City, scattered throughout the Island, from the Battery to Kingsbridge. In all these Schools *but twelve* the exercises of the day are begun every morning by reading a selection of passages from the Bible, and by repeating the Lord's Prayer—all the children joining in the latter. In some of them the Schools are closed in the same manner, and in a few of them the Bible is read without prayer. In most of them the children are taught to sing, and the studies of the day are varied by singing-moral and religious hymns. In *twelve* of the Schools the Bible is not read, either at their beginning or close—and these twelve are situated in the Fourth, Sixth, and Fourteenth Wards, between Broadway and the Bowery on one side, and between Frankfort and Catharine streets on the other. But there has been no recent *change* in any of these Schools but one. In the other eleven the reading of the Bible has never been practised; in one it has been discontinued during the present season.

But it is important to understand that all the action that has been had upon the subject has been taken by the local authorities—the *Trustees of each Ward*—and not by the Board of Education, which is not believed, indeed, to have any control over the subject. The schools of the several Wards in this respect are upon precisely the same footing as the schools of the several districts in the country sections of the State. Each Ward has the entire control and management of its own schools in everything relating to details. The Board of Education has only the power to recommend,—and this power it has frequently exercised upon this subject. It has always favored, and urged, the reading of the Bible in the Schools. It was organized in 1842, and in October 1843 it adopted a resolution declaring its opinion that "the Bible should be retained," that it was not "sectarian" within the meaning of the Act of 1842, and that its use was "not intended to be prohibited by that or any subsequent law." In 1844 a State law was passed denying to the Board the power to exclude the Bible from the schools, and this gave rise to resolutions to the effect that the *local Boards* of Trustees had no power to exclude the Bible—that excluding it was a violation of law, and that the Board of Education ought not to allow any non-conforming school to participate in the public money. It was, however, by no means clear that this was a correct interpretation of the law, and the resolutions were lost in the Board by a vote of 20 to 14. On the 5th of May and the 2d of June last the question again came up in the Board upon a resolution *requiring* all the schools to be opened by reading the Bible. The principal question discussed was, whether the Board had the legal power to enforce the reading of the Bible in all the schools, or whether it was their duty simply to recommend, and to leave the ultimate action to the local Boards of Trustees and the teachers employed by them. It ended in the adoption of the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, It is due to the healthful moral training of the pupils, as well as to our position as a Christian people, that the Bible, without note or comment, be read at the opening of our schools, therefore,

Resolved, That this Board most cordially recommends to the various local Boards of School Officers, that this practice be observed in the Ward, Grammar, and Primary Schools in this City, within their jurisdiction, respectively.

The Ayes and Noes were not called on the preamble. On the resolution, the following was the vote:

Ayes.—Messrs. Timpson, Lecomte, Crozier, Shine, Fitzgerald, Tuthill, Sinclair, Tweed, Lydecker, Bloomfield, Haines, Gildersleve, Clark, Slote, Mackean, Williams, Scofield, Brummell, Green, Benedict, Haskett, Adams, Cushing, Curtis, Monteith, Davenport, Ranney, O'Keefe, Marriner—29.

Nays.—Messrs. Coger, Byrne—2.

A subsequent communication to the Board, praying that the reading of the Bible may be enforced, was referred without discussion to the Committee on By-laws, whose report will probably be made at the next meeting of the Board.

We have made up this statement of facts from an article in the *Christian Intelligencer*, having satisfied ourselves of its accuracy: and it shows the exact position of the Board of Education upon the subject. The Board is almost unanimous (29 to 2) in favor of having the Bible read in the schools,—but it is equally unanimous in doubting its own power to *enforce* the reading. The only way in which it could coerce the local authorities into compliance would be by withholding from the schools their share of the public money. This the Courts would probably not sustain them in doing, and the schools meantime would be closed.

The control of the whole subject rests with the *Trustees of the Wards*: and the only way to secure the reading of the Bible in *all* the schools is by electing Trustees in every Ward who are in favor of it.

The Championship of Chess—Mr. Morphy in Paris.

Mr. Morphy fairly deserves from his countrymen the reward once offered by a Roman tyrant to the inventor of a new pleasure. He has inspired the dullest Clubs of his native land with sudden life, and kindled anew on many a domestic hearth the dying fire of home attractions. The game of Chess is fast rising to the rank of a national passion, and nothing but the outbreak of a Mexican war, or perhaps the explosion of those subterranean fires of which the good people of Cardiganshire, in Wales, profess themselves to be constantly hearing the warning thunders from below the Western waves, can interrupt the triumphant career of the "royal game" in this Republican land.

Faithful to our duty as journalists, then, we hasten to lay before our readers the most recent intelligence of the progress which our gifted young champion is making in Europe. To the kindness of Mr. Fiske, of this City, the editor of the only *Chess Magazine* now published in the English tongue, we are indebted for the following scores of Mr. Morphy's game, recently played in Paris. These scores are extracted from the forthcoming number of the *Magazine*, and were received here yesterday by the *Africa*. Mr. Morphy made his *début* in Paris, as our readers know, in a brilliantly contested match with Mr. Harrwitz, the first professional *habitué* of that classic resort. The palm in this contest was to be awarded to the first winner of seven games. Eight games were played, of which Harrwitz won *two*, Morphy *five*, and one was drawn. Small doubt remained of Morphy's success, when Harrwitz felt himself obliged to withdraw from the "passage of arms," by a sudden attack of indisposition. This withdrawal was made, we believe, much more honorably than Mr. Staunton's refusal to engage with the Transatlantic hero; and there is reason to hope that the conflict may yet be resumed.

Besides this game with Harrwitz, the attention of all chess-playing Paris has been concentrated on the following series of encounters, constituting, when the force of Mr. Morphy's antagonists, his few years, and the atmosphere in which he made his play are considered, one of the most remarkable tournaments of the kind on record.

Of even games with individuals, Mr. Morphy has played *twenty-nine* and won *twenty-five*, viz.:

	Wins.		Wins.	Drawn.
M. Baucher	0	Morphy	2	0
M. Journoud	0	Morphy	12	0
M. Laroche	0	Morphy	5	2
M. Riviére	1	Morphy	6	1

M. Journoud, the chief sufferer in this tilt, thereupon allied his forces with those of M. Rivière, (brother of the too famous Captain of Zouaves,) Mr. Morphy's only successful antagonist, and these two gentlemen, playing together, won from Mr. Morphy a single game. Equal good fortune did not, however, attend others who ventured upon a similar alliance. Messrs. St. Amant and Lequesne, consulting together, were beaten by Mr. Morphy in two games, and brought two others to a drawn battle. M. St. Amant then found a new comrade in an amateur, with whom he underwent three beatings from Mr. Morphy, without even the consolation of a single "draw." Adjourning then to the Palace of Prince Murat, Mr. Morphy measured himself against a new series of antagonists, belonging to the highest rank of Parisian society, the *noblesse des échecs*. We give the record of these joustings:

	Win.		Wins.
Duke of Brunswick, Count Isonard	0	Mr. Morphy	5

This was too bad, and a reinforcement was called in.

	Win.		Wins.	Drawn
Duke of Brunswick, Count Isonard, Count Casabianca	0	Mr. Morphy	5	1

Like another Penthesilia, at this point a Princess intervened, but alas! with no better fate than the lamented Queen of the Amazons.

	Win.		Wins.
Princess Murat, Count Casabianca	0	Mr. Morphy	1

Such a career of victory in any direction is quite enough to turn the heads of all Paris for at least nine days, and it is not surprising that Mr. Morphy should have become for that space of time the observed of all observers—a lion at home and abroad—in his hotel, at the theatres, on the Boulevard, in short, wherever he appeared. From Paris, Mr. Morphy, we believe, travels east, to meet Mr. Andersen, the Silesian hero of chess. With Herr Von der Lasek, he is not likely to meet just at present, the t nobleman being at Rio, in the capacity of Prussian Minister at the Court of Brazil—but if Mr. Morphy should come off victorious from his contest with Mr. Andersen he may fairly claim the chess championship of the world, the heretofore Achilles of English Chess, Mr. Staunton, having hopelessly ruined his position by the very unequivocal way in which he has retreated from the courteous challenges of his young rival. Lord Lyttelton, who presides at the Birmingham Congress of Chess, comes forward, as we are glad to learn, in the handsomest way, to vindicate the gallantry and good breeding of Mr. Morphy's conduct in this matter, and we may have the satisfaction of feeling that our youthful champion has shown himself to be as much of a man and of a gentleman as of a chess-player.

The State Temperance Society.

At its meeting on Wednesday, at Albany, the President of the State Temperance Society delivered an address stating that the cause might be in a healthy and advancing condition, in spite of retrograde appearances in some of the large cities. The facility with which politicians disregard conventional and platform agreements, the excitement attending the canvass a few years past, and some unhappy differences in the ranks of the Temperance party had imparted an extraordinary dullness to the cause, prevented united action and wisely led them to put no candidate for office in the field. The present License Law gives great dissatisfaction, and the principal of Prohibition seems the only remedy for the increase of intemperance. The President respectfully "recommends to the friends of Temperance, in every County in the State, to organize and to sustain regular temperance meetings, circulate the pledge again—distribute temperance tracts—subscribe for good temperance papers, read and circulate them—to send up to the Legislature petitions asking for *a simple law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and making the violation a misdemeanor, and declaring all such liquors kept for sale in violation of the law, together with the vessels containing them, a* public nuisance." The entire license system is abhorrent to their feelings, as are also the drinking associations of political nominees. Drunkenness is increasing in the State, and the establishment of an asylum for inebriates is regarded with favor. Application must be made for a law which will protect us from the wrongs and burdens of the liquor traffic, and if we cannot get such law as is desired, we must take the best we can get. The reorganization of the Temperance Societies is also urged.

Suicide of an English Literary Gentleman in Jersey City.

On Wednesday morning, the dead body of a young man was found in his room at the American Hotel, in Jersey City, where he had taken lodgings for the night. The next day an inquest was held upon him by Coroner Morris, but nothing was ascertained to establish his identity. Two letters, written in London, were found upon his person, whose signatures had been torn off, addressed to "E. J. Dickens." His linen was marked with the same name. He was well dressed, had long, dark brown hair, a light moustache, and the evident appearance of a man of good breeding. Vials of laudanum and potassium were found in his room, and the verdict of the Jury was that he came to his death by taking poison. His body was removed to the coffin-store of Mr. Hope, at No. 76 Newark-avenue, where it still remains to be identified and claimed by his friends, if any shall present themselves.

A visit yesterday to his remains leaves no doubt as to his identity. He was an Englishman, and arrived in this country in the American ship *Isaac Bell*, which reached here on the 3d of November, having rescued, on the voyage from London, the survivors of the British ship *Claude*, which had been wrecked on the way. His attentions are acknowledged in the card of the Captain, which was published in the Times of Nov. 4. He introduced himself at the Times Office, as well as at other newspaper offices, as Mr. Edward J. Dickens, and as having been connected with several prominent journals in Australia and England, and as at present part proprietor and travelling correspondent of the London *Standard*. He said he had been connected with the *John Bull* weekly London newspaper, with the Geelong *Advertiser* and Melbourne *Argus* of Australia, and with the London *Daily News*,—having written political articles, book reviews, theatrical notices, and miscellaneous news paragraphs for them all. He had spent the last year mainly in Germany for the *Standard*, and was the writer of the "Letters of our Travelling Correspondent," which have from time to time during the season appeared in that paper. He said he was now in the United States on behalf of that journal,—partly to write letters for it, and partly to acquire a knowledge of the country, and especially of the practical conduct of the American Press, which might be of service to them, as they were making the experiment of a cheap newspaper in England. He desired a position upon some American journal, mainly, as he stated, to be able to acquire this information; but failing in other quarters, he made application to one of the Sunday papers, giving a statement of the positions he had filled upon foreign journals, and expressing his preference for the department of theatrical criticism. On Monday he sent in to us for inspection a portfolio, containing a variety of his contributions to London journals, which are all well written, and show him to have been a man of ability and cultivation. On Tuesday evening he called for a moment, but declined to take the portfolio, as he said it was of no consequence to him then.

We understand that he brought no letters of introduction, but commended himself to the notice of the British Consul by his connection with the rescue of the survivors of the *Claude*, and by his active efforts in endeavoring to promote a subscription for their relief. He probably left England under circumstances of embarrassment, and found himself a stranger here, without resources or friends. He had taken apartments in Great Jones-street, which he had been obliged to leave, and went thence to Jersey City, where, on Tuesday night, he ended his life, either intentionally or by poison taken incautiously with some other intent. The only circumstance that leads to a suspicion that this may have been the case is the fact that he mentioned having twice narrowly escaped being fatally poisoned by the use of potassium.

The following are copies of the letters which were found upon him: other letters found in his trunk were signed "Lydia:"

Wednesday Evening.

My Dear Mr. Dickens: Your letter has indeed surprised me. What shall I say to you? Will you come to me about 6 o'clock to-morrow instead of 2, as I think I shall have to visit the theatre in the morning. If so, I could not see you so early. I hope the change will not inconvenience you.

I have prepared everything for Saturday. Pray don't disappoint me. I thank you very much for writing to Mrs. Briggs, and shall feel delighted if she will only bring Marion with her. Of course Mr. and Mrs. C. Dickens will favor me—at least I *hope* so.

With kind regards, I remain,
My dear Mr. Dickens, yours.

Friday Afternoon.

My Own Dear Edwin: As I told you, I wrote to Mrs. Briggs, and to-day I have received an answer inviting me to dinner on Sunday. I cannot see you till then, Edwin, so will you call about 1 o'clock, or a little before. I am very poorly, pet, to-day, but I hope to be better by Sunday, for I must not disappoint Mrs. Briggs again. Have you thought of me since, dear Edwin? perhaps not. I am so low spirited to-day. I want to see my pet, but I cannot until Sunday. I hope you are well, pet.

With kind love,
Believe me yours, affectionately.

The Mrs. Briggs, referred to in the above letters, I was ascertained, was a sister of the deceased. As Mr. C. Dickins is mentioned in the first letter, it is proper to add that the deceased said there was no relationship—or at best a very distant one, between him and the distinguished novelist.

Mr. D. was apparently about 30 years of age and of good address, though with an appearance of constraint and embarrassment in his manner. We understand that the British Consul has taken charge of his remains, and directed them to be interred, to-day, in the Jersey City Cemetery.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—The repetition of "Robert le Diable" last night attracted a fine house, an extra attraction existing in the fact that it was the first part of Mme. Gazzaniga's farewell appearance. The performance was a very fine one in every respect.

To-day, at 12½ o'clock, the supplemental benefit or *matinée* takes place. The programme is unusually long, and to this fact, we presume, may be ascribed the change in the hour of performance. The "Trovatore" is the principal attraction, with Piccolomini as the *Leonora*. After Verdi's work will be given an act of "La Somnambula," with Mme.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEW-YORK STATE ARSENAL.—So far as we are aware, there has been no inquiry into the causes of the recent falling of the roof of the new Arsenal in Seventh-avenue. Yet such an inquiry should be had, not only to fix the responsibility of that disaster where it belongs, but as a precaution for the future. Mr. L. A. GOUCH, a practical architect, of Yonkers, informs us that, on the 27th of October, he availed himself of an invitation to examine the building, and informed a number of persons that the roof would not sustain the weight to which it would be subjected; and told the carpenter, Mr. W. F. HOLMES, that it would certainly give way. He also called the builder's attention to the subject, pointing out the weak spots, and adding that, even if it should prove capable of supporting the dead weight bearing upon it, the first time the room was filled with men drilling or dancing, it would come down. These warnings were given previous to the catastrophe. The whole matter certainly demands investigation.

TRIAL OF SMITH'S STREET-SWEEPING MACHINE.—SMITH'S Street-sweeping Machine was tried yesterday on cobble-stone pavement for the benefit of the Senate Sanitary Committee. Senators MARTIN and ELY and General P. M. WETMORE witnessed its performances. The trial took place in Canal-street. To loosen up the dirt and give the brooms a better chance a sprinkling cart moistened the street beforehand, but unfortunately too abundantly. The machine was run up and down the block several times, taking off the surface-dirt very thoroughly, but only plastering up the interstices between the cobble stones. Mercer-street was then experimented on. Here the trial was much more successful. It swept as thoroughly as men could have done, leaving only those places which needed a hoe to loosen up the accumulated filth. An overwhelming cloud of dust was stirred up by it, but this will easily be obviated by a moderate use of the sprinkling-cart. After the Committee expressed themselves as sufficiently enlightened with regard to the operations of the sweeper, Mr. S. brought out another machine he has never before tried. It is designed to take up the dirt, or deposit it in heaps, as may be desired. The brooms, which are arranged in much the same manner as on the other machine, carry the dust into a box next to the forward axle of the wagon. The contrivance seemed to carry out the design of the inventor. Some animated discussions arose during the progress of the trial between Messrs. DOWNING and SMITH—Mr. D. asserting very positively that the machine was excellent for Russ and Belgian pavements, but that it would never do for cobble stones; and Mr. S. claiming just as positively that it would work well on both.

ARREST OF MR. JAMES GORDON BENNETT.—The Editor of the *Herald* was arrested yesterday morning, on an indictment found against him by the Grand Jury of Westchester County, for an alleged libel published in that paper, in June last, on Mr JOHN B. HASKIN, charging that gentleman with having forged the records of the Willett's Point Committee, of which he was Chairman. Officer GARRISON came from White Plains, yesterday, with a warrant for Mr. BENNETT'S arrest, which was indorsed by Recorder BARNARD, so as to give it validity in this County. The officer then proceeded to Mr. BENNETT'S hotel, and notified him that he was a prisoner. He was allowed, however, to proceed, in the custody of the officer, to the *Herald* Office, for the transaction of business, and afterwards proceeded to confer with his lawyer on the subject of procuring bail in Westchester County, and repairing with the same to White Plains.

HEALTH OF GENERAL PAEZ.—General PAEZ has not suffered as severely from his fall as the fears of his friends led them to suppose. He was yesterday more comfortable,—no inflammation having taken place in the wounded member. His physicians, however, advise that he should wait a few days before attempting to embark. No definite orders have yet been received from Washington as to the detension of the *Atlanta* and *Caledonia*, but advices, it is expected, will be telegraphed to-day. General SANFORD has issued an order, countermanding the parade in honor of General PAEZ, until further orders.

RETURN OF THE HIBERNIA ENGINE COMPANY FROM BOSTON.—The Hibernia Engine Company, of Philadelphia, returned to this City in the train from Boston that arrived at Twenty-seventh-street at 5 o'clock P. M. They were received on their arrival by Americus Engine Company No. 6, and Warren Hose Company No. 33. From the cars they were escorted to No. 33's house, No. 118 Sullivan-street, where a bountiful collation was in readiness. After ample justice had been done to the good things, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, in behalf of Tompkins Hose Company No. 16, presented the Hibernia Company with an exquisitely-wrought fire-cap front as a token of esteem. The speaker remarked that No. 16 had attained the preëminence as the plume company of the New-York Fire Department, as they had never been beaten in a race to a fire, although at times hard pushed. Col. PAGE, of the Hibernia, received the gift and responded in eloquent terms. During his remarks he was loudly cheered. The line of march was resumed, and pursued through Spring-street, Broadway, to Grand, down Bowery and Chatham-street to the Jersey City Ferry, where the companies parted, and the Hibernia Company proceeded to Newark, where they will be the guests of Lafayette Company of that city. To-night they will return home, and will be received by thirty-three companies in a torch-light procession.

HOW TO PREVENT HORSES FALLING ON THE PAVEMENT.—The smoothness of Broadway causes thousands of disagreable and disastrous accidents to horses, all of which can be prevented. The surface must be made rough enough. Before the Mechanics' Club of the American Institute, some months ago, it was proposed to construct stout wagons, having movable upright stampers, shod with steel points, to be operated by the motion of the wheels, and to be drawn by horses through our streets like any other wagon, picking the pavement as deeply and thickly as desired. New steel points would be always ready to take the place of those that become dull. A small depth of picking is all that is required to render the pavement sufficiently rough to prevent horses falling. The wagons to which we refer may be driven by one man, and would not interfere with the business of the street at all. Nor can it cost any more than an omnibus. The great excellency of the plan consists in its economy, and in its not at all hindering our incessant travel over the pavement.

THE SAILOR'S HOME.—This Institution, at No 190 Cherry-street, in this City, established by the American Seamen's Friend Society, is being, by liberal subscriptions from the Insurance Companies and merchants of New-York, thoroughly repaired and refitted, and will, on Monday next, be reopened under the superintendance of Captains E. RICHARDSON and EDWARD WALFORD. This house has, during its existence of sixteen years, accommodated 50,000 seamen, and the benefits conferred upon them and thereby upon shipping interests are well known and acknowledged. We consider it among the most useful institutions of which our City can boast, and trust that it will continue to meet the encouragement its object so highly deserves.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—On Monday next important changes will take effect in the running of the trains on this road. Among others, the Express trains for Albany and Troy will leave Chambers-street Station at 8 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Albany Mail train at 11:30 A. M. Express trains will leave East Albany at 10:45 A. M. and 5:55 P. M. Albany Mail train at 7 A. M.

PROBABLY A FATAL FALL.—Yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock, JOHN HOPKINS, a carpenter by trade, fell from the bell-deck of the Jefferson Market tower, to the ground, a distance of fifty feet; and was so seriously injured that his recovery is considered doubtful. The unfortunate man was employed on the extension of the height of the tower.

AN EX-THEATRICAL MANAGER IN THE PULPIT.—To-morrow afternoon, at 3 o'clock, the Rev. EDWARD F. STRICKLAND, formerly an actor, will preach in the Calvary Baptist Church, (Dr. GILLETTE'S,) in Twenty-third-street. His sermon will probably embrace the principal incidents in his personal experience, many of which are deeply interesting. Those who have heard this reverend gentleman, speak very favorably of his style and manner in the pulpit. A large audience generally go to hear him, when he appears in any of the City pulpits, much to their gratification and spiritual advantage.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.—The following contributions have been received at this office for the relief of the Poor Book-keeper, whose case was mentioned in the TIMES of Monday last:

Already acknowledged	$59
From T. B. M.	10
From W.	3
Total	$72

We understand that the Rev. Dr. ADAMS, of the Madison-square Church, will deliver to-morrow morning, his Twenty-fourth Annual Discourse.

Police Intelligence.

A LAWYER SAILING UNDER FALSE COLORS.—Mr. Charles Breton Leslie is a young lawyer who has a mammoth shingle displayed in Wall-street, and is seemingly anxious to make his mark in the world. Curtis & Co. is the style of a firm who manufacture and sell patent medicines at No. 13 Cedar-street, the firm comprising two brothers, Jeremiah and George A., and Laura A., a sister. Not long ago a Mr. David Majee procured an attachment upon their goods, and the same was duly levied by the Sheriff. The Curtises were displeased and sought redress in the Courts, employing Messrs. Abbott Brothers as their counsel. Mr. Charles Breton Leslie was retained as counsel by Mr. Majee. The retained young counselor, anxious to make a good case for his client, thought the best way to achieve this end was to posses himself of all the points on the opposite side. He called on Miss Curtis at her residence in Brooklyn, representing himself as one of the Abbott brothers, and received from her a full and confidential statement of their side of the case, telling Miss C. that he wished to prepare an affidavit for her to sign. Informing Miss C. that he would send for her when he had prepared the affidavit, he politely touching his hat waved an adieu, and retraced his steps to his Wall-street office, with the mammoth sign in front. The imposition was discovered yesterday, and Charles Breton Leslie, Esq., was arrested and taken before Justice OSBORNE of the Lower Police Court. The Justice could make nothing but a "misdemeanor" of it, and required him to give bail in $300—which he did.

VICTIMS OF MISPLACED CONFIDENCE.—A stylish and gentlemanly-looking man a few weeks since called into the drug store of Mr. Wm. Robertson, in West Broadway. He gave his name as Dr. Frederick Houck, said he was a graduate of the College of Surgeons, London, was an expert chemist, and was possessed of secrets regarding the manufacture of brandies and other liquors unknown to any but himself. Mr. Robertson at once took him into his drug store and confidence, and gave the keys into his custody at night. A few mornings since, the stylish and learned Dr. Houck was missing, and with him some $800 worth of goods. The absconding confidence operator kept himself out of the way, but unfortunately for himself, and fortunately for the ends of justice, an officer came across him yesterday in Hudson street and arrested him. The prisoner was committed to the Tombs by Justice Connolly. Mr. Myers Stearn, residing at No. 198 Christie-street,, reported himself yesterday at the Police Court as being also a victim of misplaced confidence, the extent of which he was victimized being $1,200, and the alleged victimizers being Mr. George Myers and his daughter Elizabeth. Mr. Stearn says he left some trunks, containing $1,200 worth of silk fringes, velvets, gloves, &c., at the house of Mr. Myers, and he charges that the latter, aided by his daughter, broke open the trunk and possessed himself of the contents. The accused parties were held by Justice OSBORN.

THE BODY-SNATCHING CASE.—The examination in this case was resumed at 11 A. M. yesterday, before Justice WELSH. Dr. Bouton, Deputy Coroner, was examined. He made a *post mortem* examination. As the body was not claimed within twenty-four hours after death, he gave it up for dissection, in accordance with the "Act for the Promotion of Medical Science," passed in 1854. The body was given to Dr. Tinnell, who had previously expressed his desire to get a sound subject for dissection, and who stipulated, at the time he received it, that he would keep it forty-eight hours awaiting a claimant. A. Oakey Hall, Esq., appeared for Dr. Tinnell, and submitted points embodying the law applicable to the case. Mr. Hall claimed that nothing had been done by any of the parties implicated in this so-called body-snatching case but what was fully warranted by the act of 1854. So far from it, the body had been kept waiting for a claimant 48 hours longer than the law required. When a claimant appeared, which was not until a week after death, the body was surrendered, although it had been partly dissected. There was no intention of doing, nor was there anything done, by Dr. Finnell, or any one else, except in accordance with law. Justice WELSH announced that he would give his decision in two or three days.

THE WESTFIELD BANK COUNTERFEIT.—Several arrests only have been made for passing the new counterfeits on the Westfield Bank, of Westfield, Mass., a description of which was given in yesterday's TIMES. The names of two of the prisoners are Wm. McGrady and Charles Butterfield. McGrady went into the liquor saloon of John Roach, No. 85 James-street, and received for one of the bills a hot punch and $4 90 in exchange for one of the bills. Butterfield executed the same financial exploit in the drinking-saloon of John Farley, No. 179 Chatham-street. Subsequently the two prisoners went on a traveling tour together, and performed similar feats in several drinking saloons in the Bowery and adjacent streets. A discovery that the bills were counterfeits soon brought the police on their tracks, and led to their arrest, their arraignment before Justice WELSH, and temporary lodgment in the Tombs to await a trial. The general notification given by the police telegraph prevented more of the bills being passed. Besides these, another arrest was made yesterday at Stapleton, Staten Island, in the person of Mrs. Mary Van Pelt, wife of J. H. Van Pelt, who resides on Hamilton-avenue, Brooklyn. The woman was arrested while attempting to pass a counterfeit $5 bill on the Westfield Bank at the store of Mr. H. Van Clief, at Stapleton. She was committed for examination, by Justice WOLF, to the Richmond County Jail.

DANGEROUS ASSAULT WITH A KNIFE.—About 6 o'clock, last evening, a man named William Callender went to the residence of Wakeman Clark, No. 17 Lispinard-street, and rang the bell. A servant girl came to the door, who recognized Callender as an old acquaintance of the family; but in consequence, as she thought, of his being under the influence of liquor she refused him admittance. Callender forced himself inside of the door, and after much persuasion on his part the servant allowed him to go to the room occupied by Mr. Clark, who was reclining on a couch, being quite ill: Callender, as he entered the room, drew a large dirk knife and made an attempt to stab Mr. Clark, but he was kept at bay by the servant girl, who grappled with him; Mrs. Clark rushed into the room when Callender tried to stab her. As he made the attempt the lady screamed, when Callender got frightened and started down stairs, but was caught at the street door by Officer Kamp, who was attracted to the spot by the cries of the inmates of the house. The prisoner was taken to the Fifth Precinct Station-house and locked up. As he was on the way to the Station-house he threw away the dirk-knife, but it was secured.

FEARFUL DRAWBACK TO ENTERPRISE.—About 3 o'clock yesterday morning, Officer Cairnes, of the First Ward Police—the officer who shot the longshoreman a few days since, and is now on duty again—discovered two men moving briskly about a horse and wagon, the latter being at a standstill. Having a curiosity to ascertain what enterprise could call out at such an early hour the services of two men and a horse and cart, he advanced towards the men. Seeing the officer approaching them, the men immediately ceased their circumambient motion around the horse and vehicle, and started off in a straight line, and soon made themselves invisible. The cart proved to contain over a hundred dollars worth of cloth, and the sudden stoppage was caused by a breakage of the axletree. The cloth was doubtless the product of some burglary, and it is presumed that the horse and cart were not honestly come by. They were all taken to the First Ward Station-house for identification.

FOOLISHLY DISPLAYING HIS MONEY.—Michael Green Thursday evening stepped into a low groggery in Worth-st., called for a drink, and in paying for the same foolishly displayed a roll of bills. Dennis Boven saw the roll and a spirit of covetousness immediately possessed him—covetousness combined with a remarkable absence of conscientiousness. Boven followed Green from the premises, pursued him stealthily a block or two, and suddenly gave him a rap over the head with a club, putting Green on a parallel with the pavement. In a moment's time Boven had the aforesaid roll of bills in his possession, but he did not enjoy the pleasure of ownership long, for he soon found himself in possession of a Policeman. After the arrest of the prisoner, a man named De Luce preferred a charge against him of having forcibly taken a valuable gold ring from his finger. The accused was locked up to nswer.

Fires.

FIRE IN THE HALL OF RECORDS.—Shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, smoke was discovered issuing through the floor of the Comptroller's office, in the Hall of Records. A statement that the building was on fire, and apprehension for the safety of the public papers and records produced considerable excitement. The fire alarm bell was instantly rung, and several engines speedily came rattling into the Park. On examination it was discovered that a beam had caught fire from an imperfection of a contiguous flue, and was burned in two. A few slashes of an axe, and a few pails of water, fortunately served to extinguish the fire.

ATTEMPT TO BURN A LUMBER-YARD.—A bold incendiary attempt was made, late on Thursday evening, to burn the lumber-yard of WM. SMITH, foot of Vesey-street. Some shavings and rags were saturated with turpentine, set on fire, and thrown among the seasoned lumber. Fortunately, the fire was almost immediately discovered, and the flames extinguished before they had got under much headway. No clue could be obtained to the incendiaries. About a year ago a similar attempt was made to fire the same yard.

IN THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—Between 12 and 1, yesterday morning, a fire was discovered in the stable of Mr. JNO. HUGHES, in Thirty-seventh-street near Ninth-avenue. After the stable was burned, the flames communicated to a frame building adjacent, the lower story being occupied as a nail manufactory and the upper part being tenanted by several families. The total damage, including the destruction of the stable, did not exceed $200. No insurance.

IN WEST THIRTY-THIRD-STREET.—Shortly before 1, yesterday morning, a fire occurred in the dwelling-house of Mr. E. TOWNSEND, No. 341 West Thirty-third-street. It was soon extinguished with trifling damage.

☞ **Great Fire at Greensburg, Penn.**

From the Evening Bulletin, Sept. 27.

THE RECENT FIRE AT GREENSBURG, PENN.—It is a comfort and consolation to know that while extensive fires must happen, bringing in their train loss and suffering sometimes to a great extent, that even these may have their "alleviation," as the following letter fully proves. And that no person has a right to complain of the loss of books, papers, and other valuables, while such securities as the one named below are so easily procured.

GREENSBURG, Sept. 25, 1858.

To Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 130 Walnut-st., Philadelphia:

GENTLEMEN: One of the most destructive fires that has ever occurred in our place, happened on Tuesday, the 22d inst., burning some *twenty-five buildings*. I had one of your Herring's Patent Fire-Proof Safes in a building that was destroyed The safe was subjected to an intense heat. It was taken from the ruins the following day, and the door near the handle was *still red hot*. It contained books and a number of papers, loose and in bundles, which were not damaged in the slightest. It gives me pleasure to add to the accumulated evidences of the safety and reliability of your safes.

Yours, truly, J. TURNEY.

$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any person that can show that a HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st.,
opposite City Hall, New-York.

☞ **Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer.**

Read on the last page of the *Herald* of this day a number of certificates attesting to the efficacy of MEYER'S miraculous remedies, which never fail to destroy all kinds of vermin. For sale at the Proprietor's dépôt, No. 612 Broadway, corner Houston-st.; at RUSHTON'S, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., and Mrs. HAYS, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

$50. $50.

☞ **Singer's New Family Sewing Machine.**—A reliable Sewing Machine for family purposes at a low price, bearing the impress of the names of the most successful manufacturers in the world, has long been wanted. It can now be had. Price, complete for use, only FIFTY DOLLARS.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Singer's Sewing Machines.**—The great reduction in the price of these indispensable machines has brought a rush of customers. Though the prices have been put down, the machines are made better than ever. Now is the time to buy.

I. M. SINGER & CO., 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-Machines.** They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
New style, price $50.
Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Boys' Winter Clothing.**
Parents will please take notice that
ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Corner of Fulton and Nassau sts., have made large and novel additions to their
WINTER STYLES
of School and Dress Clothing for Boys, and have THIS WEEK introduced
SIX ENTIRELY NEW STYLES
OF
BOYS' OVERCOATS.
ROGERS & RAYMOND'S is the Cheapest Clothing House in the United States.

☞ **Six Hundred Dozen**
BEST SCOTCH
WOOL SCARFS,
FIFTY CENTS EACH.
TWO HUNDRED DOZEN
BEST ENGLISH
SILK SCARFS,
$1 50 EACH.
GOLD SCARF PINS, $1 TO $6.
NECK-TIES, 25 CENTS TO $1.
RETAIL, AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
Wholesale buyers supplied on easy terms.
S. W. H. WARD, No. 333 Broadway, up stairs.

☞ **Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.**
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
NO. 191 BROADWAY,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

☞ **Phalon & Son's**
COCOINE,
PREPARED FROM
COCOA-NUT OIL,
The best and cheapest oil for dressing, curling and preserving the hair. Sold at Nos. 517, 497 and 197 Broadway, and all druggists. Large size 50 cents, small 30 cents.

☞ **Imperial Furs,**
The Court styles of France, in
CLOAKS, CAPES, VICTORINES, MUFFS, CUFFS, GAUNTLETS, &c., at
GENIN'S NEW FUR ROOM,
St. Nicholas Hotel,
No. 507 Broadway.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous**
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

☞ **Grover & Baker's Celebrated Family Sewing-Machines.**—No. 495 Broadway.
A NEW STYLE—PRICE $50.
They are all that they claim to be.—*N. Y. Independent.*

☞ **At Dempsey & Fargis', No. 603 Broadway,** WELDING CARDS,
VISITING CARDS,
WEDDING STATIONERY, &c.

☞ **Boys' Winter Clothing**
In Great Variety,
At No. 31 John-st.
D. S. CORNELL.

☞ **Coughs, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Colds,** Influenza, Asthma, Catarrh, any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat, instantly relieved by BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or COUGH LOZENGES. To Public Speakers and Singers, they are effectual in clearing and giving strength to the voice.

If any of our readers, particularly ministers or public speakers, are suffering from bronchial irritation, this simple remedy will bring almost magical relief.—*Christian Watchman.*

Indispensable to public speakers.—*Zion's Herald.*
An excellent article.—*National Era, Washington.*
Superior for relieving hoarseness to anything we are acquainted with.—*Christian Herald, Cincinnati.*
A most admirable remedy.—*Boston Journal.*
Sure remedy for throat affections.—*Transcript.*
Efficacious and pleasant.—*Traveller.*
Sold by Druggists throughout the United States.

☞ **Boots, Shoes, &c.**—The celebrated CANTRELL, No. 313 Broadway, has a fine assortment of boots, shoes, &c., suitable for the present season. The thick boots, &c., for ladies and children, are not the clumsy articles usually seen, but combine strength with remarkable neatness. This is also the case with gentlemen's boots, and, indeed, all the articles at this establishment have this peculiarity, and as the combination is rarely met with, they are of course in great demand.

☞ **Jules Hauel's Eau Athenienne, or Hair** RENOVATOR, not only restores the Hair, but also improves the sight; it restores gray and wiry hair to its original life color and youthful softness and beauty. It is not a dye, and will not soil the skin or linen. Sold by all druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., No. 706 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

☞ **Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.**—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ **Rupture Cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.**—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

☞ **Ballou's French Yoke Shirts, new style,** ready-made and to order, warranted to fit, at less than usual prices; also, always on hand a large assortment of Gent's Undershirts and Drawers, Gloves and Hosiery, Shawls and Robes de Chambre, at
BALLOU BROTHERS, No. 409 Broadway.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers. J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ **Heavy Silk, Merino, Cotton and Shaker** Flannel Shirts and Drawers, 5 per cent. below wholesale prices, at the Shirt and Collar dépôt, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

☞ **The Celebrated Scotch Wool and Shaker** knit undershirts and drawers, also undergarments for men, women and children, Winter gloves of every description, knit jackets, comforters, scarfs, &c., at McLAUGHLIN'S Shirt and Furnishing Dépôt, corner of Murray and Greenwich sts.

☞ **Cure your Cough.**—Use Campbell's Syrup of Tar and Wild Cherry; 25 cents a bottle. To be had only of the inventor and proprietor, SAMUEL CAMPBELL, Chemist and Apothecary, southwest corner 8th-av. and 28th-st.

☞ **Gloves, Undershirts, &c.,** At the old-established stand, No. 61 Nassau-st. A large assortment at usual low prices wholesale or retail.
IRA PEREGO & SON, No. 61 Nassau-st.

☞ **Men's, Youths' and Boys' Overcoats and** Clothing. Wholesale Stock clearing out at wholesale and retail.
N. A. KNAPP, No. 19 Cortland-st.

MARRIED.

KENT—MUMFORD.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 25, at the Church of the Annunciation, by the Rev. Dr. Seabury, HENRY F. KENT and CHARLOTTE S., daughter of Benjamin A. Mumford, Esq.

HOFFMAN—POWERS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 24, by the Rev. Dr. Morgan, JOSEPH G. HOFFMAN to CAROLINE A., youngest daughter of the late Wm. M. Powers.

BARNES—GOULD.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Nov. 25, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Dr. Adams, WILLIAM H. L. BARNES to MARY M., daughter of Mr. Charles Gould, all of New York.

FARBER—PLATT.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 25, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. L. W. Peck, Mr. WILLIAM FARBER to Miss MARIA N. PLATT, all of this City.

SMEDBERG—AUCHINCLOSS.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 26, by the Rev. Dr. James W. Alexander, JOHN G. SMEDBERG to HARRIET ROMEYN, daughter of the late Hugh Auchincloss.

WALKER—GWYNN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Nov. 21, by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, JOHN C. WALKER, late of Glasgow, Scotland, to Miss MARY GWYNN, late of London, England.

☞ Glasgow and London papers please copy.

MATTISON—DARLINGTON.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, Nov. 25, by the Rev. Dr. S. D. Burchard, Mr. LUCIUS H. MATTISON, of New-York City, to Miss ANNIE L. DARLINGTON, of the former place.

BURR—CUSHING.—In Boston, on Wednesday, Nov. 17, by the Rev. Edward N. Kirk, D. D., the Rev. EDWARD C. BURR, of East Machias, Me., to Miss LIZZIE D. CUSHING, of the former place.

DIED.

DOUGHERTY.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 26, SARAH J., wife of Thomas Dougherty, aged 28 years, 8 months and 21 days.

The friends of the family, and of her father, Daniel Lalor, and her brothers, John, William and Daniel, and her brothers-in-law, Patrick S. Brady and Henry Shields, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 46 8th-st., on Sunday, Nov. 28, at 1½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Also, on Thursday, Nov. 25, CATHERINE J., youngest child of the above, aged 1 year, 3 months and 12 days.

Funeral same time and place as above.

STETSON.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 26, MARY AUGUSTA, wife of J. P. M. Stetson, aged 38 years and 7 months.

Services will take place at the Astor House, at 12½ P. M., this day, (Saturday,) Nov. 27. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

TALLMADGE.—In this City, on Wednesday, evening, Nov. 24, MARIA C., widow of the late Henry F. Tallmadge, Esq.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation, from No. 13 St. Mark's-place.

SEYMOUR.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 25, ELVIRA, the beloved wife of Isaac N. Seymour, Esq., in the 63d year of her age.

His friends, and those of his son, the Rev. George F. Seymour, and his sons-in-law, John F. Seymour and Charles H. Mount, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, Nov. 27, at 1 o'clock, from St. John's Chapel.

DYKES.—In this City, Miss MARY DYKES, only daughter of the late Samuel Dykes.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 39 West 21st-st., on Saturday, at 12 M., without further invitation.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

MCCANLIS.—In this City, on Friday morning, Nov. 26, AGNES MCCANLIS, aged 31 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 235 West 28th-st., without further invitation.

UNDERHILL.—At Croton Point, on Thursday, Nov. 25, at the residence of her son, Wm. A. Underhill, MARY UNDERHILL, widow of Robert Underhill, in the 92d year of her age.

The funeral will take place at Friends' Meeting House, Croton, on the First day morning 28th instant, at 11 o'clock.

WENMAN.—At Mobile, on Thursday, Nov. 25, THOMAS F. WENMAN, eldest son of Uzziah Wenman, of this City.

SEE WHAT THE NEW-YORK LEDGER has to say about the "MOUNT VERNON PAPERS," by the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT." The LEDGER is now ready, and for sale at all the bookstores and news offices.

CONTENTS:

THE YOUNG MOTHER AND BABE. By Mrs. SIGOURNEY.

A POEM. By ALICE CARY.

HOW A GREAT LORD EDUCATED HIS SON. By FANNY FERN.

WHOM THE GODS LOVE DIE YOUNG. By MARY FOREST.

WIT AND HUMOR. By GEO. D. PRENTICE.

DIRGE. By WM. ROSS WALLACE.

THE APPLE GATHERING. By MARY STANLEY GIBSON.

AN UNSAFE STEP: A Sketch for both Young and Old. By SYLVANUS COBB, Jr.

MINNIE AND ARIEL: A Modern Fable.

THE MESTINA GIRL'S REVENGE. By EMERSON BENNETT.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SKETCHES. By an Old Traveler.

EDITORIALS, ESSAYS, &C., &C., &C., &C., &C., &C., &C., &C., &C., &C.

ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.,
General Agents.

FIVE-POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.
A CARD.

We are frequently called to account in the following manner: Some one calls at the Institution and says, "We sent you, Sir, a donation of provisions, (or money,) on such a day, but you did not acknowledge it." Our explanation, in most cases, is this: There are two mission houses at the Five Points—one building is called House of Industry, (Mr. Pease's;) the other building is called Five-Points Mission, (Methodist.) If our friend, when about to send us a contribution, should direct it to "Five-Points Mission, New-York," it would not reach Mr. Pease's Institution, but would go to the Methodist Institution, and of course we could not acknowledge its reception, because the two houses have no connection. Donations intended for us should be directed, "L. M. Pease, or B. R. Barlow, House of Industry, Five Points, New-York." Grateful for the liberality of our friends, we feel bound, in justice to them and to ourselves, to make this statement.

B. R. BARLOW, Superintendent.
L. M. PEASE, General Agent.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1858.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.
Are now opening at their Warerooms,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST.,
300 cases Warren Madder Prints.
85 cases new-style American Delaines.
30 cases Bay State and Waterloo
LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS.
50 cases all-Wool Long Shawls,
FIRST QUALITY AND LARGEST SIZE,
At a reduction of over 30 per cent.
They are not at liberty to state the make, but the trade will find them
FIFTEEN PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN ANY SHAWL IN MARKET.
35 cases Poil de Chevers, Crossovers and Ducals,
AT A GREAT BARGAIN.
Also, a large line of Clinton and Lancaster Ginghams.
The above-mentioned goods have been purchased in large lines at a great reduction
TO CLOSE THE FALL STOCK.
And they ask the particular attention of the trade to these goods.
N. B.—A full line of all makes
WOOL BLANKETS.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
REMOVAL.
GEORGE C. ALLEN,
Formerly at No. 11 Wall-st., has removed to
NO. 415 BROADWAY,
One door below Canal-st., where he has just opened a new stock of
WATCHES AND JEWELRY OF ENTIRELY NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES; ALSO,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE.
He is constantly receiving the latest styles of watches and jewelry by every steamer direct from the manufacturers in Europe.
Watches cleaned and repaired in the best manner by the finest London and Geneva Workmen.
GEORGE C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, and Watch Cases and Silver Ware, wholesale and retail, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., New-York.

PORTRAIT OF C. V. ANDERSON.
For which, buy the
SUNDAY COURIER
of to-morrow.

FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS
AND IMPORTED HEAD-DRESSES, AT ONE-HALF THE COST OF IMPORTATION!!!
1,000 real French Head-Dresses, in Chenille, Feathers, Flowers, &c.
$2,000 worth of real French Flowers.
$2,000 worth of Ostrich, White and Scarlets.
Marabouts, Marabout Tips, Bird Plumes and other styles of Feathers, all fresh imported goods, bought at half the cost of importation, and will be sold cheap.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
One door below 14th-st.

FRENCH EMBROIDERIES FROM AUCTION!!!
R. H. MACY is now opening at his new store, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., one door below 14th-st.,
1,000 French Embroidered Collars, for 37½ cents—worth $1.
500 French Embroidered Collars, from $1 50 to $2—worth $5.
3,000 Scotch Collars, from 12½ cents to $3—choice goods.
2,500 yards Cambric Flouncings, for 25 cents—worth 50 cents.

CHILSON'S NEW CONE FURNACE,
FOR HEATING CHURCHES,
STORES AND DWELLING-HOUSES.
This is the only Furnace to which has ever been awarded a Gold Medal. Made and sold by
BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO.,
No. 398 Broadway, corner Walker-st.

CHEAP RIBBONS!!!
You want them of course.
Go to MACY'S. He is now opening
10,000 yards, for 12½ cents a yard, that are worth 34 cts.
5,000 yards, for 25 cents, would be cheap at 50 cents.
R. H. MACY'S New Store,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., one door below 14th-st.

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.
500 dozen Ladies' Hem-stitch, $2 50 and $3 per dozen—worth $4 and $5.
1,000 dozen Ladies' Plain, $1 50 per dozen—worth $3.
10,000 Linen Bosoms, from 12½ cents to 62½ cents.
R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

SEVEN PREMIUMS IN SIXTY DAYS.
HOWE'S IMPROVED WEIGHING SCALES,
Warranted superior to any in use—this to be left to the judgment of the purchaser. Call and examine a large stock of all sizes. FRANK E. HOWE,
No. 438 Broome-st., first door from Broadway.

BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT CURES Sores and Ulcers. BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT cures Rheumatism. BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT cures Aches and Pains. BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT for Burns and Scalds. Burdsall's Arnica Liniment for Horses and Cattle. Arnica possesses the greatest healing and soothing powers. Burdsall's Arnica Liniment is made by combining Arnica with a healing and penetrating vegetable oil; for ailments of man and beast is without equal. Dépôt No. 34 Beekman-st., N. Y.

CHAPPED HANDS, CHAPPED LIPS, &c.—Certain cure. HEGEMAN & CO.'S Camphor Ice with Glycerine. Cheap, safe and agreeable. HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

SCULPTURE AND PICTURES—AT PRIVATE Sale, comprising works by Palmer, Church, Kensett, Durand, Crossley, Mount, Weir, Hart, Darley, and other eminent artists. May be seen for one week longer, every day, from 9 till 4 o'clock, at Room No. 12, second floor, Appleton's Building, No. 348 Broadway.

IMPORTANT QUERY.
Is there a merchant in this City who has vainly sought among the host of young men seeking employment, for one to meet his wants?
Is there any one, in any branch of business whatsoever, who wishes to engage the services of a young man, and has as yet been unsuccessful in his efforts to discover such a one as he requires?
If there be any such, it is my pleasure to inform them that among this army of patient waiters and seekers after an honorable occupation, there is one who, while he is desirous, as are many others, to obtain employment, thinks to recommend himself by diligence and industry to any one who may need his services, while at the same time he humbly hopes that he may prove capable of adapting himself to almost any situation which may offer where *long* experience is not

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MATINEE TO-DAY.

TO THE PUBLIC OF NEW-YORK AND THE VICINITY.

The very great number of letters received from families living out of town, who naturally observe that the City being abundantly furnished with opera in the evening, the "Matinée" should be given for the special benefit of "the country," induces the Director to announce that

THE GALA MATINEE OF TO-DAY

as well as the other matinées which will be given on the return of the company, will commence

At 12½.

Doors open at 11½.

By which arrangement persons living out of town can return before night

TO-DAY, (Saturday,) Nov. 27, at 12½ o'clock,

GAZZANIGA'S BENEFIT AND FAREWELL APPEARANCE

prior to her departure for Havana.

MLLE. PICCO OMINI

has kindly volunteered her services. The following artists will appear:

PI COLOMINI, JAUBERDE,
GAZZANIGA, GHIONI,
TAMARO, FLORENZA, PERRING, MAGGIOROCHI.

The performances will consist of

The entire opera of Verdi's

IL TROVATORE.

Mlle. PICCOLOMINI.....Leonora.
Mlle. GHIONI will make her first appearance as Azucena.
TAMARO, FLORENZA, WEINLICH.

The second act of Bellini's

LA SONNAMBULA.

LABORDE will make her first appearance as.....Amina.
Mme. GAZZANIGA

will sing with Signor Maggiorochi the duet from

L'ELISIR D'AMORE.

The sale of tickets for the matinée commences to-day.

ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR

to all parts of the Academy, including all the private boxes.

The doors will be opened at 11½. The Matinée will commence at HALF-PAST TWELVE precisely. The Entr'-Acts will be of short duration, so that visitors from the country may be in time for the railroads and steamboats.

On MONDAY, Nov. 29,

LUCREZIA BORGIA,

Mlle. PICCOLOMINI

will make most positively her last appearance (but one) on Monday, and her positively last appearance on Wednesday, as she will appear on Friday and Saturday in Philadelphia.

The opera selected will be Donizetti's opera of

LUCREZIA BORGIA,

which will be given with a most powerful cast,

MLLE. PICCOLOMINI

appearing as Lucrezia Borgia, and

CARL FORMES

as the first time in America as the Duke.

Mlle. GHIONI

has obligingly consented to sing the sympathetic rôle of Orsini.

TAMARO, DUBREUIL, MULLER, MAGGIOROCHI, BARRATINI.

Increased Chorus and Orchestra.

The sale of seats commences to-day.

THE SEASON CLOSES POSITIVELY

next week with

THE HUGUENOTS,

which will be given on

FRIDAY and SATURDAY,

with a cast infinitely superior to that of last season, on which occasion

MLLE. POINSOT

will make her début in America as Valentine.

NOTICE.—All bills due must be sent for settlement during the week to the Academy of Music.

TO LET—The Academy of Music, for any night during December and January, except Sundays, having been already engaged for

FREE SABBATH EVENING SERVICES,

the second of which will take place on Sunday next, Nov. 28, and will be continued

THROUGHOUT THE WINTER.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.

Tickets 50 cents; children, 25 cents. Family Circle; entrance in Crosby-st) 25 cents; Private Boxes, $5, Orchestra Seats, (secured,) $1.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 27,

FOR FOUR WEEKS ONLY

THE GREAT RAVEL COMPANY,

Under the direction of

GABRIEL and FRANCOIS.

The celebrated Russian danseuse,

YRCA MATHIAS,

And the talented company, forty in number.

The laughable pantomimic pantomime of

THE MAGIC TRUMPET.

Clown.....Gabriel Ravel
Commander.....Francois Ravel

LE BOUQUET,

by Yrca Mathias, Lina Windel, Miss Frances and Mons. Mathieu, (his second appearance.)

The screaming pantomime of

THE SECRET MARRIAGE.

Jean Pierre.....Francois Ravel

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,

No. 624 Broadway.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 27, 1858,

AND EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK.

OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

Asa Trenchard, a Rye Yankee.....Mr. Jefferson
Sir Edward Trenchard, a Hampshire Baronet.Mr. Varrey
Lord Dundreary.....Mr. Sothern
Coyle, Attorney-at-Law.....Mr. Burnett
Abel Murcott, his clerk.....Mr. Gouldock
Binney, a butler.....Mr. Peters
Florence Trenchard.....Miss Laura Keene
Mrs. Mountchessington.....Miss Mary Wells
Augusta..... } her daughters. } .....Miss Effie Germon
Georgina..... } .....Mrs. Sothern
Mary Meredith.....Miss Sara Stevens

To conclude with the side-splitting farce,

THE DUMB BELLE.

Miss.....Miss Marion McCarthy
(Which songs "Gentle Annie" and "We May be Happy Yet.")

Supported by Messrs. Peters, Leviek, Mc Douall and Brown, and Miss Flynn.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7¾ o'clock precisely.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

SATURDAY, Nov. 27.

Production of a new Farce, by JOHN BROUGHAM, entitled

TAKE CARE OF LITTLE CHARLEY.

Continued success and attraction of Tom Taylor's fine Comedy,

GOING TO THE BAD.

These pieces will be performed together to-night, including in their casts

THE WHOLE STRENGTH OF THE COMPANY.

MR. RANGER

Is engaged, and will make his first appearance on Monday, in

THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY,

Reopens

SATURDAY (THIS) EVENING, Nov. 27,

with

Mr. P. RICHINGS,
Miss CAROLINE RICHINGS,

And an admirably efficient company, in the

AMERICAN COMEDY OF EXTREMES.

To conclude with

ALL THE WORLD'S A STAGE.

Doors open at 6½ o'clock; Performance commences at 7½ o'clock.

Stage Manager.....Mr. JOHN MOORE
Acting Manager.....Mr. WAYNE OLWINE

BROADWAY THEATRE.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 27,

Will commence with Shakespeare's Tragedy of

RICHARD III.

To be followed by the Extravaganza of

NIPPED IN THE BUD.

To conclude with the Drama of

THE WHITEBOY OF GALWAY.

BOWERY THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, Nov. 27,

The performances will commence with

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

To be succeeded by

THE PAGE OF HISTORY.

After which the military spectacle of the

FRENCH SPY.

Concluding with the pantomime of

THE PRISKY COBBLER.

COOPER INSTITUTE.

SAINT PAUL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 2, 1858,

By general desire of those present on Thanksgiving Evening, and many who were unable to attend, and owing to the

FLATTERING RECEPTION

of this Oratorio on its first performance on that evening,

THE MENDELSSOHN UNION

will repeat Mendelssohn's sublime Oratorio,

SAINT PAUL,

on the same grand and liberal scale as on its first performance, combining the entire strength of the

CELEBRATED CHORUS OF THE UNION,

and a large and select orchestra from the

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

Solos by

Madame ZIMMERMAN,
Miss MARY E. HAWLEY,
CHARLES GUILMETTE.
G. WASHBOURN MORGAN.....Conductor.

Tickets, 50 cents each; can be purchased at the principal music stores in New-York and Brooklyn, and at the door on the evening of performance.

The members and subscribers will receive their tickets on application at the piano-forte warerooms of Messrs. Jackson & Munger, No. 722 Broadway.

Doors open at 6½ o'clock. The performance will commence at 7½ precisely, and close as near 10 o'clock as possible, to accommodate those coming from the neighboring cities.

PALACE GARDEN PAVILION,

To-night, SATURDAY, Nov. 27,

PROFESSOR STARR'S

ELEGANT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Prof. Starr, who astonishes his audiences by Enlarging Animals to Fourteen Millions of Times Larger than Life, and then feeds them upon Living Monsters in the presence of the people, will give one of his popular entertainments in the spacious, elegant, and comfortable Pavilion of the Palace Gardens to-night

Admittance 25 cents; children half price. Doors open at 6½; entertainment commencing at 7½.

GRAND EXHIBITION OF CLASSICAL STATUETIC PAINTINGS,

Now open at the

FLORENTINE GALLERY,

No. 618 Broadway,

One door from Laura Keene's Theatre,

Comprising a selection of various specimens of FEMALE Beauty, exquisitely-tinted and "undarned." Open from 10 A. M. to 1, and from 2 to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS.

Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,

OPEN EVERY EVENING.

Doors open at 6¾, to commence at 7½ o'clock.

THE CLOSE OF THE EXHIBITION OF CHURCH'S NIAGARA AND BARKER'S "IL CORSO,"

Will, in consequence of the storm,

Be deferred until

SATURDAY EVENING, 27th inst.,

WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,

No. 353 Broadway.

ON EXHIBITION,

The magnificent painting belonging to

THE EMPRESS OF FRANCE,

And representing

HER MAJESTY,

Surrounded by the Ladies of her Court,

At Goupil's Gallery,

No. 353 Broadway.

Size of the picture, 15x11 feet.

Open from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

M. KNOEDLER.

N. B.—Entrances through the store, as well as at the side door, where a large and commodious staircase has been opened.

AMUSEMENTS.

FAIR OF THE AMERICAN UNION

For the representation of agriculture, horticulture, commerce, invention, manufactures, mechanics, the sciences and fine arts,

AT NO. 620 BROADWAY.

The above spacious and elegant building, selected by the Board of Managers, is now open for the reception of articles for exhibition. Goods to be delivered at the Crosby-st. entrance, where the Reception Committee will be in attendance. The entry clerk will give receipts.

By order of the Board of Managers.

HENRY WINFIELD, Vice-President.

AUG. H. WHEELER, Secretary.

444.—CAMPBELL MINSTRELS,

Offer the following THIS WEEK: Tyrolese Minstrels, Burlesque Hutchinsons Southern Darkies on a Free State Railroad, Mr McGowen's Reel, Stump Oratory, Bob Ridley; Dancing, Singing, &c., by the Star Band; What will Mrs. Grundy Say?

On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 27, a performance will be given for ladies and children, at 2½ o'clock. Children half price.

ARTHUR NAPOLEON'S SECOND SOIREE MUSICALE,

At Dodworth's Rooms, on

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, 1858,

assisted by well known talent.

FULL PARTICULARS IN MONDAY AND TUESDAY'S PAPERS.

BANVARD'S GREAT MECHANICAL PICTURE, THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM

Now open at the new hall on Broadway, near Bleecker-st. Also, the FAR-FAMED PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND, every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3 o'clock; every evening at 7½. Admission 25 cents; Children 15 cents.

ROBERT GOLDBECK

Will give a Concert at

DODWORTH'S, THURSDAY, DEC. 2.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—LAST TIME OF THIODON'S MIMIC WORLD; Or, THEATRE OF ARTS, the extraordinary success of which, in this City, has had no PARALLEL IN THE WORLD. It has been visited at this establishment by upwards of 30,000 gratified people. THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, for the last time, THIODON'S THEATRE OF ARTS; Or, ANIMATED MIMIC WORLD. Between each part, DR. VALENTINE will appear. The Grand Aquaria, Happy Family, Living Serpents, &c., are to be seen at all times. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

ITALY AND THE PAPACY.—SIGNORA MARIO, late Miss JESSIE MERITON WHITE, the English lady imprisoned in 1857 in Genoa for her exertions in behalf of Italian liberty, will deliver an introductory lecture at the Clinton Hall, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1, at 7½ P. M. Her object is to demonstrate that the existence of the papacy in Italy is the origin and perpetual cause of the evils and miseries which oppress that country. Tickets and programmes 25 cents. To be had at the bookstores in Broadway and at the doors.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—THE GREAT FAT Cattle Exhibition, in consequence of the destruction of the Crystal Palace, will be held at the New-York Tattersalls, 6th-av., corner of 39th-st., New-York, on the 15th, 16th, and 17th of December, 1858.

Premium lists can be had at the office of the Institute, No. 351 Broadway. LEWIS G. MORRIS, Ch'n.

RUBENS' CELEBRATED PAINTING OF "The Magdalen Renouncing the Vanities of the World," is now on exhibition at the Gallery of W. SCHAWS, No. 629 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

BOSTON THEATRE TO BE LET.

From and after the 1st of March, with all the scenery, wardrobe and properties, for such length of time as may be agreed upon. Application to be made to the President and Directors of the Corporation.

JOHN E. LODGE, President.

FURS.

A NOTICE TO THE LADIES ABOUT FURS, FURS, FURS, FURS.

Great Excitement

AT WHITE & BIRD'S.

FIRST-CLASS FURS AT RETAIL.

Every article warranted.

SABLES, ERMINE, MINK, STONE MARTEN, FITCH, SQUIRREL, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

LADIES, REMEMBER,

And look at

THOSE $15 SETS OF FRENCH MINK.

A large half cape, muff and cuffs,

FOR ONLY $15.

Our entire stock of

LADIES' FANCY FURS

OFFERED AT RETAIL.

Muffs, Half Capes, Victorines, Muffs and Cuffs,

Of all the different kinds of furs,

AT ASTONISHING LOW PRICES.

AT RETAIL.

Remember! WHITE & BIRD,

No. 34 John-st., and

No. 28 Maiden-lane, corner Nassau.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

BACKUS, NICHOLS & CO.,

NO. 51 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK,

Offer, AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, a new and large assortment of Fancy Furs, manufactured by them the PRESENT SEASON, after the latest styles and most approved patterns, comprising articles for both ladies' and gentlemen's wear, of every variety and quality, as well of the finest as of the more ordinary kinds of skins.

FANCY FURS AT WHOLESALE.

BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,

45 BROADWAY, N. Y.,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO JOBBERS and RETAILERS accustomed to purchase FURS in this market, that, notwithstanding the very general, if not quite universal, practice adopted by the Wholesale Manufacturers of this City within the last twelve months, of throwing their stocks open for RETAILING PURPOSES just so soon as the season for consumption arrives, and still expecting the REGULAR RETAILER and even the JOBBER to continue their custom, *they cannot believe either in the*

NECESSITY, JUSTICE OR POLICY

of the same, but, on the contrary, do still believe in the ABILITY OF THE TRADE IN THIS CITY to support at least

ONE STRICTLY WHOLESALE HOUSE.

To this end they now invite the attention of all those in any way interested, to their very complete stock of

LADIES' FANCY FURS,

embracing the richest as well as the most common varieties,

GENTS' MUFFLERS, CAPS, COATS,
GLOVES AND FANCY ROBES,

all of which they will sell to such buyers as are in favor of *fair competition and legitimate business.*

FURS! FURS! FURS!

BOUGHTON & RANDALL,

No. 83 Broadway, (up stairs,) block below Trinity Church, Wholesale Dealers, Manufacturers and Importers of FINE FURS,

Having determined to offer their stock at RETAIL, would invite the attention of the Ladies to their Extensive Assortment of FANCY FURS, consisting of

RUSSIA AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK, FITCH, STONE-MARTEN, &c.

IN CLOAKS, CAPES, HALF-CAPES, VICTORINES, MUFFS, CUFFS, &c.

Also, Hudson's Bay Wolf, Prairie Wolf, Bear, Fox, Genet SLEIGH ROBES.

We call special attention to our White Arctic Fox—a beautiful article for Carriage Lap Robes.

Our Stock being the Finest and most Extensive in the City, we feel confident that every one can be suited.

CIRCULAR.

The FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE CO. begs leave to call your attention to its plan of organization, and the results which have been already attained, and which are believed to be attained, and which are believed to be attainable under it. Its charter requires that one-half its profits beyond seven per cent. per annum, (which is first secured to its stockholders,) shall be unconditionally paid over for the benefit of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the New-York Fire Department. This feature of the charter was adopted with the double purpose of rendering substantial aid to a most noble charity, and incidentally of benefitting the stockholders, by identifying their interests with an object which is sure to command the sympathy of all classes of our citizens. The stockholders were willing to assume whatever risk was involved by their consent to surrender so considerable a proportion of their profits, partly because a very large number of them felt a direct and personal interest in the Fund, and partly from a firm belief that this free donation would, in time, win to their Company a liberal and hearty support from all its friends.

Starting in business at a period by no means especially favorable to a new enterprise of the kind, the Company has received a high degree of favor, and having enjoyed an entire exemption from loss during the seven months it has been in business, it has paid all its initiatory expenses, and has a fair surplus on hand. All its funds have been carefully invested, and it is believed its securities may be safely compared with those of any Company in the City.

It now remains with the friends of the New-York Fire Department, whose President is *ex officio* a member of the Board of Directors, and with the citizens of New-York generally, to determine whether this Company shall be so vigorously sustained as to enable it to make a large annual contribution to the support of the Widows and Orphans of Firemen who have lost their lives in protecting the property of their neighbors, or whether its liberal proposals shall be treated with indifference, and its contributions reduced to an insignificant amount. It requires no pecuniary sacrifice on the part of any one,—it costs not a cent more to place a policy in this Company than in any other good solvent company—and the only question therefore is, whether it is deemed worth while to turn a policy where it may thus incidentally aid a worthy object without adding a feather's weight to the burden of the insured. A small effort on the part of each person interested in the success of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund, would secure an aggregate result which would carry comfort to many firesides, and we make no apology for earnestly appealing to all such to consider the subject and then act accordingly.

We are, very respectfully, yours,

NATHAN B. GRAHAM, President.

HENRY BECKMAN, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

Nathan B. Graham, *President of the Fire Department.*	David Milliken,
Henry A. Burr,	Geo. W. Hatch,
Charles McDougall,	Benjamin M. Whitlock,
Peter H. Titus,	Homer Morgan,
A. F. Ockershausen,	H. L. Atherton,
Albert J. Delateur,	Daniel B. Allen,
Henry M. Graham,	Ebenezer Collamore,
Lewis Francis,	Robert H. Elliott,
Joseph B. Varnum, Jr.,	Mark Spencer,
C. Godfrey Gunther,	Meredith Howland,
Benjamin H. Lillie,	Daniel F. Tiemann,
P. W. Turney,	C. L. Stewart,
Archibald T. Finn,	Charles L. Vose,
Geo. B. Waldron,	Wm. K. Strong,
Franklin H Delano,	John C. Henderson,
Gerard Stuyvesant,	Lot C. Clark,
Eugene Asteitas,	Charles Haight,
James B. Johnston,	Hubbell W. Risley,
M. M. Van Beuren,	John J. Tawnsend,
Henry Morgan,	Edward S. Hall,
John Bridge,	Silas C. Herring,
Thos. F. Youngs,	John Carle, Jr.
G. L. Beeckman,	Wm. C. Hoffman,
James L. Graham, Jr.,	Geo. Griswold, Jr.
S. Dexter Bradford, Jr.,	James B. Windle,

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SPIRITUALISM.—JUDGE EDMONDS WILL DELIver a religious discourse before the New-York Spiritual Association, at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st., TO-MORROW Sunday) MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Heaven and Hell of Spiritualism.*

NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.—THE ANniversary of the New-York Bible Society will be held in the Rev. Dr. ADAMS' Church, Madison-square, on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 28, services commencing at 7½ o'clock. The Annual Report will be read by the Corresponding Secretary, C. A. DAVISON, Esq., and addresses may be expected from the Rev. ALEXANDER WATSON, CHARLES TRACY, Esq., and the Rev. THOMAS S. HASTINGS. A collection will be made. By order.

JAS. W. UNDERHILL, President.

J. C. HOLDEN, Recording Secretary.

A FAREWELL MISSIONARY MEETING will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 29, in the Fourth-av. Presbyterian Church, corner of 22d-st. Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. EDWARD CHESTER and the Rev. WM. SCUDDER, who are to leave in a few days for India; also, by the Rev. JOEL PARKER, D. D., and the Rev. GEORGE W. WOOD, Secretary A. B. C. F. M. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

SPIRITUALISM.—RECANTATION.—DR. RANDOLPH, the converted medium. This renowned thinker, by resolution and invitation of Spiritualists and skeptics alike, passed at Clinton Hall, will speak at Clinton Hall on MONDAY, Nov. 29, at 7½ P. M. Dr. R. has in the kindest manner consented to be questioned by the audience. The subjects will be—*The Fallacies of Spiritualism, Darvinism, &c.; The Mysteries of Free-Love, &c.*, as the audience may elect. Tickets 25 cents.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER OF FULTON AND WILLIAM STREETS.—Divine service EVERY SABBATH at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 3 P. M. Prayer-meeting in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. TUESDAY EVENING Lecture, and FRIDAY EVENING Prayer-meeting, at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer-meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats will be furnished.

MARKET-STREET CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL.—The Thirty-seventh Anniversary of this Sabbath School will be celebrated TO-MORROW EVENING, (28th inst.) Exercises to commence at 7 o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. GILLETTE, of the Calvary Baptist Church, and by JOHN BLAKE, Esq., of the New-York University, and by the Pastor, the Rev. T. L. CUYLER. The services in the Cooper Institute will be omitted on this evening.

NORFOLK-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Preaching SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, the Rev. A. S. FRANCIS. Subject—*Nature and Necessity of Conversion.* At 3 P. M., by the Rev. J. E. SEARLES; and at 7 P. M., by the Rev. Dr. PORTER; also on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, at 7½ o'clock, by the Rev. P. S. NEWMAN. A revival is in progress in this Church. Seats free.

JOHN THOMAS, M. D., EDITOR OF THE *Herald of the Kingdom*, having finished his travels for the year, will resume his Sunday Morning Lectures on the *Anti-Clerical Religion of the Bible*, at No. 187 Bowery, commencing at 10½ A. M. Those who fear God, and regard not the clergy, who are mere captivators of silly women, laden with sins—(2 Tim., iii. 6,)—are respectfully invited to attend.

ROMANISM IN THE UNITED STATES.—SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. A. H. BURLINGHAM, Pastor, will preach two sermons on the above theme next SABBATH MORNING and EVENING, services commencing at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All interested in the subject and in the pending question of the Bible in the public schools are invited to attend.

ELM-PLACE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—The public services of this Church (on the SABBATH) are held in the Polytechnic Institute, Livingston-st., between Court and Boerum sts. Preaching TO-MORROW, by the Pastor, the Rev. W. A. BARTLETT, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE BIBLE AND SCIENCE.—SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Broome and Ridge sts.—The Pastor, the Rev. T. RALSTON SMITH, will preach, Providence permitting, the third sermon in the series on the *Divine claims of the Bible in their relation to modern scientific discoveries*, TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

THE REV. DR. BETHUNE WILL DELIVER a sermon before the Christian Association of the P. R. Dutch Church, 23d-st., between 5th and 7th avs., (Rev. H. D. GANSE'S) in said Church, TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be taken in aid of the Mission School of the Association. The public are invited to attend.

FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN Church, Duffield-st., Brooklyn, between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-st Preaching TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M. Sabbath School concert of prayer at 7½ P. M. The Rev. A. G. MCAULEY, of Philadelphia, will preach during the DAY, and address the meeting in the EVENING. The public are respectfully invited.

REV. GEO. C. ROBINSON WILL PREACH to-morrow at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and, also at 7½ o'clock, P. M., in the 1st-place Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of 1st-place and Henry-st., South Brooklyn. Sabbath School at 9½ o'clock, A. M., and 3 P. M. N. B.—The Church is within a short distance of the Hamilton Avenue Ferry. Strangers are invited to attend.

THE REV. MR. McCLURE, OF WHEELING, Va., will preach TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING in the Fourth Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, corner of Thompson and Houston sts. Services in the morning at 10½ o'clock and evening at 7½ P. M.

THE REV. DR. EIGENBRODT, ASSOCIATE minister of Calvary Church, will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., next SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 28. Services at this church at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. All the seats free.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH—Corner of 30th-st. Preaching TO-MORROW, Sunday, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. by the pastor, the Rev. WM. HAGUE, D. D. Subject of the evening's discourse—*Our Saviour's caution as to the liability of men to be offended with Christianity.*

SYMPATHY FOR THE INDIANS.—THE Needs of the Indians will be presented in the Methodist Episcopal Church, 17th-st., New-York, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., by one who witnessed them, and at the Athenæum, in Brooklyn, on MONDAY NIGHT, Nov. 29, at 7½ o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

TRIUMPHS OF GRACE.—THE FUNERAL sermon of Mrs. Ann Blockley will be repeated, by request, at the Mariners' Church, corner of Madison and Catharine sts., on SABBATH EVENING, 28th inst., at 7½ o'clock, by the Rev. CHARLES J. JONES. Preaching in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock. All seats free.

AT UNION CHAPEL, CORNER OF BROADway and 29th-st., TO-MORROW, preaching at 10½ by the Rev. L. HARTSOUGH, of Oneida Conference; and at 7 P. M. by the Rev. H. MATTISON. Seats free, and the public cordially invited.

THE COOPER INSTITUTE SERVICES will be closed for to-morrow evening only on account of the Market-st. Sunday School celebration.

On the following SUNDAY EVENING, (Dec. 5) the Rev. T. L. CUYLER will deliver his discourse on *Character* at the Institute.

SKETCH OF EDEN.—THE SECOND SERMON of this series will be preached by the Rev. J. M. WAITE, in the Floating Church of the Holy Comforter, foot of Laight-st, North River, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, the 28th instant. Subject—*Man, the Tenant.* Service will commence at 3 o'clock.

PREACHING AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Rev. WM. ADAMS, D.D., will preach at the Academy of Music on SABBATH EVENING next. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Collection to defray expenses. Preaching EVERY SABBATH EVENING.

THE IMMORAL YOUTH—WILL BE THE subject of the third discourse to the Young by the pastor, the Rev. GEORGE C. LUCAS, on SABBATH EVENING next, at the Allen-st. Presbyterian Church. Services commence at 7½ o'clock. Young men are invited to attend.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Rev. JAMES HARPER, of New-York, will preach in the Brooklyn Institute, Washington-st., near Concord, at 7½ o'clock in the EVENING. Public worship as usual at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. The public are respectfully invited.

SECOND-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, between Avenues C and D. The Rev. R. C. PUTNEY will preach TO MORROW, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Personal Effort.* And at 6½ P. M. Subject—*The Battle Motto of the Church, "Forward, March."* Seats free.

THE REV. MR. FLAGG, RECTOR OF All Saints' Church, will repeat (by request) his sermon delivered in the Church of the Holy Martyrs, the 21st inst., TO-MORROW EVENING, (28th,) in the above church, No. 39 Forsyth-st., near Canal. Seats free.

THE REV. DR. H. M. SCUDDER WILL preach, SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, in the Dutch Church, West 23d-st. below 6th-av. In the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the Dutch Church, Broome and Greene sts.

THE REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL preach in the 18th-st. Baptist Church one door west of 5th-av., TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

THE REV. J. P. THOMPSON, D. D., ON SABBATH EVENING NEXT, Nov. 28, by request of the Western College Society, will repeat in the Church of the Puritans, his discourse delivered at the recent Anniversary of the Society. T. BALDWIN, Secretary.

PULPIT PICTURES FROM THE LIFE OF ST. PAUL.—The fifth of the above series will be given by the Pastor, in the Evangelical English Lutheran Church in 15th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Services in the morning at 10½ o'clock.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET.—Preaching TO-MORROW by the Pastor, the Rev. M. D. C. CRAWFORD at 10½ A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M. Subject for the evening—*A Sabbath Life in New-York.*

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, Corner of Bleecker and Downing sts., New-York.—The Rev. B. B. HALLOCK will preach in this Church TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, services commencing at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ADVENT MISSION CHURCH.—ELDER J. V. HIMES, of Boston, will preach in the Assembly Rooms, No 207 Bowery, on SABBATH MORNING and AFTERNOON, Nov. 28, at the usual hours. The public are invited to attend. Seats free.

THE REV. N. B. BALDWIN, FORMERLY Pastor of the Bethesda Baptist Church, will preach TO-MORROW, at the Meeting House of the Church, 22d-st. near 3d-av. All are cordially invited to attend.

CHURCH AT COOPER INSTITUTE.—Mount Zion Church was established at Room No. 23, on Sunday last. We invite sincere Christians to unite with us. True Bible truth will be taught TO-MORROW, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

THE MIND AND ITS TRAINING.—FIRST Free-Will Baptist Church, 20th-st., near 8th-av., the Rev. D. M. GRAHAM, pastor. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening as above.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—ELDER GEO. STORRS will preach TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) in Bleecker Building, corner Bleecker and Morton sts., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Seats free. Bible Class at 2 P. M.

ROME AND THE BIBLE.—BEREAN BAPTIST Church, Bedford-st. near Carmine. The Rev. Dr. DOWLING, the Pastor, author of the "History of Romanism" will preach a discourse on this subject, NEXT SUNDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

OLIVER-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—The Rev. GEO. WEBSTER, of Catskill, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. The Rev. Mr. HATFIELD, formerly pastor of the Forsyth-street Methodist Church, will preach in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, before the Young Men's Christian Association.

THE REV. DR. MACMENOMY AND MISsionary friends will meet (D. V.) in No. 327 Bowery, between 2d and 3d sts., TOMORROW EVENING, the 28th inst., at 7½ o'clock, to consider the Romish reasons for excluding the Bible from the schools, from the family, and from all other places.

JUNIOR ASSOCIATION OF ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.—The Rev. Dr. COOKE, Rector of St. Bartholomew's, will preach before this Association TO MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the Church of the Holy Communion, when there will be a collection in aid of the funds of the Society. Service at 7½ o'clock.

THE REV. S. T. McCLURE, OF WHEELING, Va., will preach in the Fourth Associated Presbyterian Church, corner Houston and Thompson sts., on SABBATH, (28th inst.) Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

OLIVER-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—The Rev. GEORGE WEBSTER, of Catskill will preach, TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 3½ o'clock P. M. Strangers are invited to attend.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION CHURCH, Clinton Hall, Astor Place in charge of the Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free throughout.

MEMORIAL CHURCH.—THE REV. A. H. PAYERIDGE, of Williamsburg, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the Church, corner of Hammond-st., and Waverley-place. Services 10½ A. M., and 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Rev. RUFUS W. CLARK will deliver a sermon to young men in the South Congregational Church, on SABBATH EVENING, 28th inst. Subject—*Mission of Luther.*

CHERRY-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Cherry-st., near Clinton.—The Rev. J. S. INSKIP will preach at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Tongues of Fire.* And at 7 P. M. Subject—*Immortal Glory.* Seats free.

JOHN-STREET FIRST M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching TO-MORROW, Nov. 28, by the Pastor, the Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS, commencing at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. All are invited to attend. Seats free.

THE REV. DR. RUPTON WILL PREACH IN the Central Reformed Dutch Church, 9th st., near Broadway, TO-MORROW EVENING. Services at 7½ o'clock.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH-WILLIAMSBURG. The Rev. E. S. JENKINS will supply the desk TO-MORROW. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid, waiter and plain sewer. Apply at No. 28 West 37th-st., between 6th and 6th avs

AS HOUSEKEEPER, GOVERNESS OR COMPANION.—A young widow lady, 34 years of age, well educated, of a cheerful disposition and pleasing address; would make an engagement with some respectable party where she would find a permanent and pleasant home. She is qualified for the discharge of the duties of either capacity, and would make herself generally useful and companionable. Address, with return postage, AMELIA, Box No 3 Post-office, Easton, Penn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.—EMPLOYERS ARE RESpectfully informed that there is now waiting daily at the Broadway Institute, No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st, a large number of Protestant and other help of every capacity, which can be engaged at very moderate wages. This institution, seven years established, is conducted on strictly honorable principles and as no applicants are admitted without strict investigation as to character and capability, a class of servants may be procured, for appearance and capability superior to any other agency in the City.

CALIFORNIA.—A WOMAN OF MIDDLE AGE, who has had a large experience as nurse and seamstress, and who is not liable to sea-sickness, is desirous of obtaining a situation with a lady or family going to California. The payment of expenses will be considered sufficient remuneration. Apply at the store No. 719 8th-av., near 50th-st.; the cars pass the door.

MALES.

TO TIN MANUFACTURERS.—THE SUBSCRIber desires a situation as foreman in a large manufactory: has a thorough and practical knowledge of all its various branches; can furnish unexceptionable references. Address TINMAN, Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A FAITHFUL and competent engineer. The undersigned feel constrained to seek a situation for Mr. William Kirk as an engineer. Mr. Kirk has been in our employ for three years. He has our confidence and respect and we regret to part with him. Mr. Kirk may be found at his residence in North 8th-st., between 1st and 2d sts., Williamsburg. ISAAC SMITH'S SONS & CO., No. 77 Warren-st., formerly No. 257 Pearl-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN, a situation as coachman and groom; he thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is a first-class driver; no objection to wait at table or to take charge of a furnace; has the best of City and country references, and will make himself generally useful to his employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 64 Gold-st., corner of Beekman, up stairs, third floor.

WANTED—A S

AUCTION SALES.

ASSIGNEES' SALE.
ELEGANT MADE-UP FURS

At No. 198 Broadway, between Fulton and John sts.

BERTS & MOSS will sell, THIS DAY, at private sale, at the same prices realized at the mammoth auction sales of this week, the entire balance of stock of elegant made-up furs, robes, cloaks, mantillas, shawls, &c., remaining unsold. Ladies in want of really magnificent Furs will do well to avail themselves of this opportunity to purchase at unprecedentedly low prices. We will also offer a splendid assortment of gentlemen's furs, rich sleigh and cap robes, &c., &c. Terms cash in City bankable money.

J. W. PORTER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SUPERB HOUSEHOLD furniture, heavy French plate pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood piano-forte, marble vases, bronzes, velvet carpets, oil paintings, &c., at the five-story residence No. 218 West 14th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., THIS DAY, Nov. 27, at 10¾ o'clock precisely, the entire elegant furniture of the above house, most of which was made to order, and is of superior workmanship. PARLORS—Magnificent rosewood parlor suites, in rich French satin, with solid rosewood frames; one of these celebrated 7-oc ave rosewood piano-fortes, richly inlaid with pearl and solid pearl keys; rosewood reception chairs, in satin, large easy chairs, splendid French plate, pier glass, with slab and brackets; rich 21-day bronze and ormolu clock, costly vases, rich brocatel and lace window curtains, shades velvet carpets, elegantly-carved rosewood etageres, with plate glass; oil paintings, of great merit and high cost DINING ROOM—Solid extension table, suite in moquet, richly carved, all made to match throughout; elegant ruby and crystal cut-glass ware, rich silver ware, castors, tea services, large salvers, fruit stands and baskets, coffee urns, kettles, napkin rings, spoons, forks, ladles, liquor stands, butter knives, best of ivory cutlery, tumblers, goblets, wines, decanters, &c. CHAMBERS—Rosewood and mahogany sofas, lounges, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, commodes, rosewood suites, chairs, rockers, elegant mirrors, pure hair mattresses, bedroom suites complete, ingrain carpets, oil-cloth, rosewood hall stand, silver-plated stair rods, work table, clocks, &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE WATER-FRONT AND REAL ESTATE.—Peremptory sale of desirable Property on 26th and 27th sts and 10th av. (late 12th.) with water front.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, without reserve, to the highest bidder.

TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET.—Eighteen lots on the northerly side of 26th-st., commencing 100 feet west of 11th-av.

TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—Nineteen lots on the southerly side of 27th-st., commencing 100 feet west of 11th-av.

THIRTEENTH-AVENUE.—Eight lots on the easterly side of 13th-av., being the entire front from 26th to 27th sts., adjoining the above lots

THIRTEENTH-AVENUE.—Eight lots on the westerly side of 13th-av., being the entire front from 26th to 27th sts.

Also, the water right and the right of wharfage and cribbage in front of the last-described lots. The water-rights and grants have been obtained and paid for. Terms made known on day of sale. For maps apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.; or, H. D. VAN ORDEN, Esq., No. 187 Greenwich-st.

A. BUTTERFIELD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—A. BUTTERFIELD will sell, THIS DAY, Nov. 27, at 10½ o'clock, at No 158 9th-av., corner 21st-st., household furniture, consisting of mahogany sofas, chairs, sofa-bedsteads, rocking chairs, mahogany bedsteads, spring and hair mattresses, palliasses, feather-beds, blankets, pillows, bolsters, brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloth, large and small mirrors, a lot of kitchen furniture, plain French China tea sets, ivory-handled knives and forks, castors, silver-spoons, &c &c. Also, one rosewood parlor suit, covered in crimson and maroon brocatel; one rosewood bedstead, washstand, bureaus, centre and pier tables. Sale, rain or shine.

EDWARD SCHANCK, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—BY E. & F. H. SCHANCK, THIS DAY, the 27th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No 33 Nassau-st., an elegant assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting in part of a rosewood seven-octave piano-forte, with 8 full pearl keys, City makers, carved rosewood parlor suites, in brocade, brocatel, reps, and hair-cloth, carved rosewood and mahogany sofas, tête-à-têtes, Voltaire, easy and parlor chairs, rosewood, mahogany, oak and enameled chamber suites, rosewood corner and side etageres, rosewood and mahogany bookcases and wardrobes, solid oak dining-room furniture, walnut, mahogany and oak extension tables, Turkish easy chairs, lounges, &c., &c. Sale peremptory for cash.

EDWARD SCHANCK, Auctioneer.

GRAND ACTION PIANO-FORTE.—E. & F.H. SCHANCK will sell, THIS DAY, in their sale of furniture, an elegant rosewood 7-octave grand action piano-forte, to be sold without reserve.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL THIS DAY, SATURDAY, 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st. a large assortment of first-class furniture, removed to salesroom for convenience of sale consisting of rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, covered in brocatel and hair-cloth, bookcases, extension dining tables, marble-top centre tables, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, wardrobes, lounges, &c. The above sale is well worthy the attention of housekeepers, as every lot will be peremptorily sold to the highest bidders for cash.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF LIGHT WAGONS, SLEIGHS, HARNESS, ROBES, &c., &c.—On SATURDAY, Nov. 27, at 10½ o'clock, at No 5½ Pine-st., comprising rockaway, top wagons, dougies, shifting seats, and English road wagons, single and double sleighs, do. harness. Also, a fine lot of bear, wolf, buffalo, fox, lion and other sleigh and lap robes. Sale positively without reserve to close a partnership.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) AT 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 85 Nassau-st., a large assortment of watches, breastpins, ear-rings, shirt-studs, sleeve-buttons, chains, chatelaines, sets of jewelry, &c., &c. Sale positive. Catalogues ready early morning of sale.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

THOMAS VEITCH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—FRIDAY, DEC. 3, 1858, BY THOMAS VEITCH, at No. 19 Spruce-st., a lot of notes, book accounts, &c., assets of J. C. Brown, to close an assignment. S. S. ROWLAND, Attorney for Trustee.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND PARLOR PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years

ALSO FOR SALE
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges.
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ALEXANDRE ORGANS of superior make at great bargains. Second-hand pianos at extremely low prices, ranging from $25 to $50. Five 4 the largest catalogues of music in the United States. Music and musical merchandise of all kinds, at the lowest possible rates. Pianos and melodeons for rent; monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

HALLET, DAVIS AND CO.'S GRAND, parlor grand and square pianos, which have received 15 first prizes within 15 years. Also, New-York pianos of good make, very low; second-hand pianos from $50 to $200. Pianos to let. T. S. BERRY, No. 455 Broadway, corner of Grand-st., marble building.

SUPERIOR-TONED, BEAUTIFUL-CARVED piano for $200; with serpentine moulding, scolloped keys, metalic frame and a beautiful repeating touch. It would be well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Inquire at the factory, No. 223 West 24th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. H. HARDMAN, Agent.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 491 Broome-st. near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

A MOST EXCELLENT ROSEWOOD piano forte, new, and of exceedingly fine tone and touch, fully warranted, will be sold at a very great bargain. A second-hand piano taken in exchange, by ALBERT WEBER, Manufacturer, No. 155 West Broadway.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers. Warerooms No 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE Manufacturers, No. 309 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos at the lowest rates. Each Piano warranted to give satisfaction and guaranteed for three years

MELODEON FOR SALE.—WILL BE SOLD cheap one of Princes 6 octave portable case Melodeons; a good instrument and been but little used. Can be seen at No. 33 West 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANO-FORTES IN plain and carved cases, at wholesale prices, for cash. All pianos fully guaranteed for two years. Second-hand pianos at $50 to $140. A. E. THOMPSON, 499 Broadway,

MUSICAL BOXES.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE a very large and well-selected assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, expressly manufactured for them, by the best makers of Switzerland.

They have now on hand Boxes from the smallest to the largest size, and playing from 2 to 24 tunes.

Forte-piano, Mandoline, and
Also some fine Boxes with Expressive Musical Boxes.
BELLS, DRUMS AND CASTAGNETTES.
PAILLARD & MARTIN,
Importers of Watches and Musical Boxes,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs.
New-York.

Musical Boxes repaired.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, in all colors of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. HARRINGTON'S No. 329 Canal-st., opposite Wooster (established 1848

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail. At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 377 Canal-st., (old No. 38,) four doors east of Broadway, New-York

SCHOOL FURNITURE MANUFACTURED and for sale by ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York, between Bleecker and Hudson sts. Circulars sent on application.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New York Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers about 18 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraph Cable, with three conducting wires manufactured to order by Kuper and Company, of London. For particulars inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 41 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE BALTIC MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1858.

Notice is hereby given that the books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the Baltic Marine Insurance Company are now open at No. 42 Pine-st.

Commissioners for receiving subscriptions.

JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN.
EBEN B. CROCKER, of the firm of CROCKER & WARREN.
HENRY A. SMYTHE, of the firm of SMYTHE, IRVIN & COOPER.
L. GARCIA, of the firm of PETER HARMONY'S NEPHEWS & Co.
LLOYD ASPINWALL, of the firm of HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.

REMITTANCES.

UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF LIVERPOOL.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

Drafts on the above Banks in sums to suit, from £1 upward, payable on presentation, and good everywhere in ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, IRELAND or WALES,
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

AUGUSTE BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO.,
BANKERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to
Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
Van Vleck, Read & Drexel, New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY,
(No. 55 William-st., corner of Cedar,)
NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1858

THE HOLDERS OF THE SCRIP STOCK of the AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the fourth and last installment is called and made payable on or before Dec. 1, ensuing. By the terms of subscription and the act of incorporation, all scrip stocks on which the installments are not paid in accordance with the call of the Board of Trustees, will be forfeited. This forfeiture will be enforced on the termination of the call for the fourth installment, previous to which the second installment will be received, with interest from Sept. 1, 1857, and the third installment with interest from Sept 1, 1858. By order of the Board of Trustees JAS S WYCKOFF, Secretary

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

R. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 52
F. H. GRANT, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH } New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, NOV. 20.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed, at the close of business, on Saturday, Nov. 27, inst., preparatory to the annual election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held on Dec. 8 next; and will be reopened on the morning of Thursday, Dec. 9 next.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.—TREASURER'S OFFICE.—CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 2, 1858.—The December '58 Coupons of the Junction Railroad Company's 1st Mortgage, 2d Division Bonds, will be paid at maturity, on presentation at the counter of Messrs. Carpenter & Vermilye, No. 44 Wall-st., New-York. H. C. LUCE, Treas.

NOTICE.—TO THE HOLDERS OF FORT MADISON Lee County, Iowa, Bonds: You are hereby notified that owing to the scarcity of money at the present time the interest due Dec. 1 1858, and Jan. 1, 1859, will not be paid until April 1, 1859, at which time prompt payment will be made. R. McCARLAND, Collector.
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Fort Madison, Iowa, Nov. 16, 1858.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Long Island Railroad Company will be held in Philadelphia, on MONDAY, Nov. 29, inst., at 3 P M., in room No. 25, Exchange to consider the subject of changing the terminus of said Road to Hunter's Point.
WM. L. S. RUSSELL, Secretary.
BROOKLYN, Nov. 22, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of fifteen per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, Dec. 6, 1858.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

THE INTEREST DUE 1ST DECEMBER on Bonds of the Second-avenue Railroad Company will be paid upon presentation of the coupons at the office of Messrs. Wm. & John O'Brien, No. 29 Wall-st.
JOHN O'BRIEN, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1858.

FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1858.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office, No. 40 Wall-st, on MONDAY, Dec. 6, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M. JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

$2,000—THE ADVERTISER, AGED 26 years, will loan to a respectable firm or individual this sum, to be properly secured, provided he shall be employed as a clerk in the business at a fair salary. Address P. N. G., No. 377 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn.

PACIFIC BANK.—NEW-YORK, NOV. 9, 1858.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of December. The transfer books will be closed the 20th inst. to the 1st prox. By order of the Board.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO 64 Wall-st., New-York.—Particular attention given to the sale of hardware, fancy and dry goods business paper. Collections made in any part of the United States.

INTEREST ON CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—The Coupons for interest on California State Bonds due Jan 1, 1859, will be collected or purchased by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st.

INTEREST AND TAXES PAID ON SCHOOL University and Swamp Lands in the State of Wisconsin, and abstract of title by
JOHN WRIGHT & CO., No. 35 Park-row.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

RETAIL HARDWARE AND HOUSE FURNISHING.—A PARTNER WANTED.—A young man with some capital is desirous of establishing the above business in a desirable location in this City, and wishes to associate with a person who has a practical knowledge and thorough experience, and also must be reliable, energetic, prudent and industrious. With a right kind of a man the advertiser would make arrangements. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

BRAINS AND MONEY.—A PERSON WHO IS competent to take charge of the editorial department of a daily and weekly newspaper, and who has the means to become a proprietor to some extent, may hear of a good chance by applying as below. The paper has a job office connected with it, is located in one of the finest cities in New-England, and is doing a handsome business.
S. M. PETTINGILL & CO.,
No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

$2,000 TO $10,000.—THE PART OR ENTIRE interest in a manufacturing business, fully established, and protected by four separate patents. Western land or real estate, in any desirable locality, will be received in exchange if required. Call on MANUFACTURER, No. 175 Centre-st., second floor.

FOR SALE—WROUGHT-IRON PIPE FACTORY, price $1,000, cost new last season $7,500; also, 500,000 feet gas pipe. L. LYON, No. 455 Broadway.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 131 Montague-place, Brooklyn,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
Afternoons for ladies and children.
Evenings for gentlemen.
Pupils may commence at any time.

E. FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 89 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, are now open. Pupils can join at any time. Gent's Evening Class, Mondays and Thursdays. Saturday evening Class will commence Nov. 20. Soirées given as usual.

A. DODWORTH'S BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY.—The classes for children on Tuesday and Friday afternoons are at present so full that it is deemed advisable not to receive any more for the present term on those days

On MONDAY, Nov. 15, classes for children will be commenced, to meet on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, having the same advantages of attention, music, &c., as the others.

CHARRAUD'S DANCING ACADEMY—No. 54 East 13th-st. New classes are forming. Pupils can commence at any time. On Wednesday and Saturday at 12 o'clock noon, at 3¼ P. M. for ladies, misses and masters. Tuesday and Friday at 8 in the evening, for gentlemen Circulars may be had as above.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE BIBLE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The Bible having already been excluded from Thirteen of the Public Schools of our City, and the Board of Education, in refusing to take measures to have it restored in those Schools, are exercising a power which is gradually undermining the foundations of a system on which rests the best hopes of this Commonwealth. In view of these facts, a mass meeting of the citizens of New-York, irrespective of Party or Creed, who are in favor of preserving this standard of moral virtue in our Public Schools, will be held at the Cooper Institute, on Monday evening, Nov. 29, at 7½ o'clock.

Committee of Arrangements.—George H. Raymond, Samuel Hotaling, John B. Voorhis, N. S. Husted, S. R. Thorne, Ed. R. Sproul, B. E. Hancock, John W. Heape.
SIMEON BALDWIN, President.
C. B. COTTEN, Secretary.

TEETH EXTRACTED BY ELECTRICITY, which can be applied in all cases without giving the slightest pain to the patient. No charge for extracting where Artificial Teeth are inserted. N. B. GRIFFIN No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CENTRAL PARK.
OFFICE OF THE ARCHITECT-IN-CHIEF,
8th-av. at 79th st.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Friday, Dec. 10, 1858, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for grading 59th-st. adjoining the Central Park, between the 5th and 8th avs., to an additional width of 40 feet, the present grading being for about 60 feet in width, and the width when completed, to be 100 feet.

The work will consist of about 5,000 cubic yards of rock excavation on the Park side of 59th-st., to be hauled into contiguous filling, the balance of the filling 44,000 cubic yards may probably be obtained from the grading of Hamilton-square by a haul of about 3,000 feet. The work to be commenced by the 1st day of January and completed by the 1st day of May, 1859.

Monthly estimates will be made as the work progresses, and 15 per cent. of the value of the same, at contract prices, will be retained until the whole is completed.

Specifications of the manner of performing the work, together with any other information desired, will be furnished at this office on and after Dec. 1, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

Proposals should be accompanied by satisfactory references, to establish the ability of the bidder to perform the work.

The Commissioners of the Central Park reserve the right to reject any or all proposals if the terms are not, in their judgment, in accordance with the public interests.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for widening 59th-st.," and addressed to the undersigned.
FRED LAW OLMSTED, Architect-in-Chief.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, No. 5 Hall of Records, until MONDAY, Dec. 20, 1858, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of "The Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of the City of New York," authorized by an Act of the Legislature of the State, entitled "An act for the Regulation and Government of the Central Park in the City of New-York," passed April 17, 1857, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Nov. 12, 1858.

The said stock will consist of THREE THOUSAND SHARES OF ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS EACH SHARE, bearing interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal sum redeemable on the 1st day of August, 1887.

The proposals will state the number of shares, and the price per share. The stock to be issued as follows: $50,000 within three days after the acceptance of the proposals, and the balance in monthly instalments of $50,000 each, until the whole sum is issued.

The persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum awarded and covered by the bid, and on presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares, carrying interest from the date of the deposit.

Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed "Proposal for Six per cent. Central Park Improvement Fund Stock." And the proposition may then be put in a second envelope, sealed and directed to A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller No. 5 Hall of Records, New-York."

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Comptroller's Office, New-York, N. Y. 16, 1858.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED FOR CONstructing a line of telegraph from Savannah, Ga., *via* Savannah and Gulf Railroad to Doctortown, thence *via* Waynesville, Jeffersonton and King's Ferry to Callahan Station on the Fernandina Railroad, and thence on the railroad to Fernandina—the oil tanks by railroad about eight miles, and the same by ordinary highway; also, from Fernandina to Cedar Keys, along the line of the rail road now in course of construction—distance about one hundred and fifty-five miles.

The poles to be of yellow pine or cypress, not less than five nor more than seven inches diameter at small end, and to be cut square across at same end; to be swelled and well trimmed, charred at the base, and to be placed sixty yards apart and sunk in the ground at least three feet. The insulators to be of the Jefferts pattern.

The wire to be of the best quality of galvanized iron No. 9. All the materials to be approved by the Superintendent of the Company, and the work to be performed under the supervision of an Agent of their select on.

The line to be trimmed out whenever necessary by, and at the expense of, the contractor, under the directions of the Superintendent, and the poles to be placed as staked out by said Agent

Proposals, accompanied by responsible security, directed to the undersigned, must be sent to the office of Messrs Mora Brothers, Navarro & Co., No. 51 Exchange-place before the 10th of December next; and interviews can be had at the same place, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock. CHAS. C. WALDEN, Superintendent.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the XXIst Ward, at the Clerk's Office at the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts, until WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1, 1858, at 12 o'clock M., for building Ward School No. 14, 27th-st., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby st.; said buildings to be constructed with fire-proof floors. Separate bids required for the several kinds of work, according to specifications.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all proposals if deemed for the public interest to do so.

B. B. ATTERBURY,
JOHN STEPHENSON,
JAMES BENNIS,
JOHN DAVENPORT,
E. F. ROGERS,
} Building Committee.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.—NEW-YORK Nov. 19, 1858.—The inspectors of the election, from the 1st to the 11th Wards inclusive, elected at the last election are hereby notified to attend at the office of the County Clerk, Room No. 16 City Hall, on TUESDAY, the 30th inst. The Inspectors of Election from the XIIth to the XXIId Wards inclusive, are hereby notified to attend at the same office, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of December. The District Canvassers from the 1st to the IIth Wards inclusive, are hereby notified to attend on THURSDAY, the 2d day of December, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., to take the oath of office prescribed by law.
D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk Common Council.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON TAXES OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet in room No. 8, City Hall on SATURDAY, the 27th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., to take into consideration the following petitions: Mary M'Connell, Ezekiel Archer, North Presbyterian Church, John Fowarl, E. Buchrack, Horace Parmeter, Elizabeth Lee, Seth D. Mills, People's Washing and Bathing Association, Harriet Washburn, and Margaret J. Garrigus, Michel Smith, S. Rowland, Clarence S. Mitchell, and John M. Barbour. All other parties having petitions before the Common Council for relief of tax are requested to appear before the Committee,
J. J. BRADLEY,
THOMAS STEPHENS,
WM. TUCKER.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ALL PERSONS holding claims and demands against Charles S. Matthews, of the City of New-York, incurred prior to the 30th day of September, 1857, are hereby required to present a detailed statement of their several demands to the undersigned, on or before the 15th day of December next, when the undersigned will make a final distribution of the assigned estate among those whose claims have been presented as hereby required.—Dated New-York, Nov. 11, 1858. SACKETT L. DURYEE,
Assignee of Charles S. Matthews,
No. 34 Broadway.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

DON'T CONFOUND LOCALITIES.
At No. 27 Park-row, near Beekman-st.,
(*Not* Park-place.)
PATTERSON BROTHERS,
Offer for sale at wholesale or retail, an entirely new stock of Hardware.
Old stock destroyed by fire at No. 13 Bowery.

ESTABLISHED 1839.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York,
Manufacturers of iron railings of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roof.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

WHEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES, handsome shape, durable, much superior to any hand-made, and lower price. Dépôt at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON.—500 PACKS, assorted numbers, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices. ALEX. A. THOMSON, 215 Water-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT, COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

OAMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

AMERICAN GUANO.

TO FARMERS AND DEALERS IN GUANO.

There being now on the way to this port, from Jarvis Island, about 5,000 tons of Guano, of which about 3,000 tons are expected to arrive in December, Farmers and Dealers are notified that orders will now be received for this Guano, to be supplied in regular rotation. Address C. S. MARSHALL, President of American Guano Co., No. 66 William-st., New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A PROMISSORY NOTE, MADE BY ED. S. Davis, for $500, at six months, Nov. 16, to order S. A. Brower, payable at Danbury Bank, Conn., not indorsed. The finder will oblige by leaving it at S. A. BROWER'S, No. 216 Pearl st.

POLITICAL.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.
REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATION.
For Alderman of the Thirteenth District,
CHARLES WILLMOT.

OFFICES TO LET.—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Monday, Nov. 8, 1858, trains will leave 26th-st., New-York, as follows:
8:20 A. M. for White Plains.
9:30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
10 A. M. Mail Train for Albany.
11:30 A. M. White Plains.
2:30 P. M. Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. Millerton.
4 P. M. Croton Falls.
5 P. M. White Plains.
6:15 P. M. from White and Centre sts.
8:30 P. M. Williams Bridge.
RETURNING WILL LEAVE,
5 A. M. from White Plains.
6:40 A. M. Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. Croton Falls.
7 A. M. Millerton.
7:20 A. M. White Plains.
8:15 A. M. Mail Train for Albany.
10:30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
12:30 P. M. from White Plains.
3 P. M from White Plains.
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY May 10, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Buffalo Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning, with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornelsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing Oct. 1, 1858—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and at 4 P. M. for Sommerville, by above trains, at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Courtlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 only.
JOHN O STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM AUG. 2d, 1858, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany and Troy Passenger Train, 10:30 A. M. and 10:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10 A. M., 4 P. M., and 6:45 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Peekskill, 1:30 and 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at all Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:20 A. M., and 4:30 and 8 P. M.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:30 A. M., and 4:40 and 8:15 P. M.; on Sundays at 9:45 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $4. New-Jersey Accommodation 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAS, 6:15, 7:50 and 10 A. M.; 1, 4 and 5:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 5:30 P. M., exchanging passengers with the best at Hunter's Point through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. N. SMITH, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD LEAVES SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10 A. M. for Greenport; Sycosset 3.30 (on Saturday nights only

The Arrest of the Jewish Rabbi—Proceedings of the Police.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

We hear a good deal at all times about this being the freest country under the sun, and we hear this repeated so often that at last we come to believe it. Every now and then, however, an act is committed of so despotic a character, either by those who administer, or those who, "dressed in a little brief authority," are called upon to execute our laws, that were the Czar of all the Russias the sovereign under whose sway the act was committed, we should proclaim it tyranny of the rankest and most unblushing kind.

The idea has struck me while reading in to-day's paper an account of the arrest of two Rabbis, on a charge, preferred against them by a brother Jew, of dealing in lottery tickets. Just look at the facts of the case, as set forth by the newspapers, and the disgusting manner in which these men (even if guilty of a misdemeanor according to the laws of our State) were dragged from their homes, the feelings of their wives and children outraged, and, in one case, even the sanctity of a place of worship violated by the arrest in the pulpit of the pastor, who was at the time engaged in teaching his flock. Are we again brought back to the age of HENRY II. and THOMAS A'BECKET?

Had Rabbi ASCHE been accused of murder, the officer charged with his arrest could not have acted in a harsher or more repulsive manner. Instead of that, the accusation is that he dealt in lottery tickets—which means, probably, that the man being a native of Germany, where the people, from the Prince to the Peasant, are interested in the authorized drawings of the State Lotteries, actually has been accustomed in his new home on this side of the Atlantic to receive regular remittances of the tickets of the State Lotteries, some of which he has kept for himself, and others he has been in the habit of parting with to his friends and acquaintances, without any profit or desire for profit to himself, but merely to gratify his and their established habit of taking an occasional fling at the chances of prizes set forth honestly by the State Commissioners of his native country. At all events, this is the interpretation of his conduct, considering the man's position, that a liberal and enlightened Executive would have taken of the matter, until a patient investigation of the facts had proved otherwise.

Now I do not, by any means, desire to see the sale of lottery tickets legalized by this State, but I do most earnestly protest against the abominable prostitution of authority which allows Dr. GAILLARDET, convicted of a heinous offence against life, to escape the ends of justice because he is rich and has influential friends, while it expends its whole force on degrading a comparatively innocent but poor man, because he is informed against for an offence which is, at the most, but a misdemeanor, and for which the entire punishment will probably be a reprimand.

If it was necessary to act on the information of this man FRIEDMAN, surely the officer charged with the arrest could have waited until the Rabbi had dismissed his flock, and quitted the Synagogue. The ends of justice—the principle, almost divine, of English law, to believe any man innocent until he has been proven guilty—could have been attained without this unnecessary and indecent degradation, in the presence of his flock, of a clergyman—a probably well-meaning, but mis.aken, man. Then, again, look at the invasion of the sanctity of home, in the desire of justice (save the mark!) to bring this awful business to a fatal termination. The officer calls at the house of the Rabbi—the wife comes to the door in reply to his demand after tickets, and, thinking that it is the bread and coal tickets to be distributed to the poor that are wanted, hands the same to him. His explanation about lottery tickets, and his search after them, are not at first understood, but at last the presentment of coming evil takes possession of her, and the foolish woman, thinking to defeat the object of the man, who has at last lighted on them, attempts to swallow those she can get hold of, and is at once nearly choked by the officer, in his desire to prevent the ends of justice being trifled with. The poor, trembling child of "eight years of age," who stands crying near, screams out, "Oh! don't hurt mother, and I will show you them all," and, with a wit beyond her years, deludes the officer into the neighboring Synagogue, where sympathizing friends have already taken care to hide the evidences of guilt, if any such existed.

What a commentary on the execution of our laws, wisely framed as they doubtless are!—but oh! how unfairly, how unequally, how shamefully administered. What a pother about a poor German Minister, who seemingly has erred through ignorance, and who, at most, is but guilty of a misdemeanor, while the records of the journals tell of burglaries, murders and other atrocities daily committed—the principals getting off in nine cases out of ten without arrest, and in the tenth case seldom committed for trial—if tried rarely convicted—if convicted, usually pardoned. In these cases of felony there is scarcely ever any apparent degradation attaching to a man after arrest trial and conviction, for we hear of him at some Ward meeting a week or two after his dismissal from the hands of the law, and we are bound to believe that the publicity given to his offence is a little pleasing excitement which shall lead him on to still higher and more shining deeds. In the case of this Rabbi, this leader of men and curator of their souls, there is a moral stigma attaching to his ignorance of the law, or his carelessness in fancying that it did not apply to his case, which, whether proven or not, cannot fail to be of a depreciating character in his after intercourse with his flock in his sacred calling.

I will now ask permission to say a few words about the lottery business itself, and I have done. In England, and in some of the States of this Republic, the sale of or dealing in lottery tickets is made a misdemeanor punishable by fine or otherwise. In almost every other country of the civilized world the Government itself steps in and makes the lottery a means of raising money, either by licensing them at a high tariff or deriving the profits direct from the sale of tickets.

There is no doubt but that we in New-York are right, and that true morality consists in refusing to pander to the gambling propensities of the people, and making their greedy love of the law of chances a means of raising money for governmental purposes. But still a vast difference in point of criminality exists between the purchase of lottery tickets and those offences termed felonies, although by the law of the land the misdemeanor and the felony are equally punishable, though in different degrees. There is hardly a New-Yorker or an Englishman visiting Germany or Havana who does not take a fling in the State lotteries of those countries. Does he return to his own country degraded because he did in Rome what the Romans do, which he certainly would be if it were the fashion to rob, murder or commit rape in Rome, and he was known to have taken part in those innocent amusements. This proves conclusively that, although our law wisely prohibits lotteries, or the dealings in them here, it does not follow that there is any moral impropriety in the abstract for a man who fancies he can afford it to stake a comparatively small sum in the hope of drawing a large one, how unwise soever it may be to tempt people into making such investments. To show that no stigma attaches to the fortunate lottery drawer, we all recollect how the newspapers paraded the fact of the great house of DRAKE & Co., in the Havana Lottery, having been the successful gainer of the great $100,000 prize. This, certainly, did not redound to the credit of DRAKE & Co., and yet the writer distinctly recollects not one word against the iniquitous practice was raised by those who would have taken and did take DRAKE & Co.'s bills for thousands of dollars. Again, it is not very long since that these same newspapers recorded the fact of the fortunate circumstances attaching to a young Spaniard in the house of MOSES TAYLOR & Co., a poor and deserving boy, with a widowed mother and all that sort of thing, it was said, who had a windfall in the shape of $100,000 in this same lottery. It was very wicked, very bad, and meriting condign punishment of course, but society winked at the fact for the sake of the money, and probably our worthy Mayor himself—such an ardent crusader against these same schemes—would have been the first to take this youth by the hand and congratulate him on his good luck, without a word of reproof mand or caution, which would have been manifestly ill-timed in view of the *status* attained by the gambler, who by one turn of the wheel had reached a position denied to most of his hard-working but legitimate cotemporaries.

We hear of the Mayor seizing letters at the Post-office, and doing all manner of high-handed and outrageous things to circumvent lotteries and dealers in them; but then all these dealers are poor uninfluential devils who only came into this wicked world to be "kept moving" *à la Joe*—and who have nobody to help them with a pen or tongue ready enough to see that their rights as Americans are not trampled on. Put down lotteries by all means, Mr. Mayor, but do not make flesh of one class of men and fowl of the other. If you seize letters at the Post-Office, begin at the right end, and start with some of our first houses, who regularly receive remitances of lottery-tickets from Havana and Germany by mail. They will probably give you some trouble, and set the Courts to work to test your authority. This would hardly suit you, and so you fly at more ignoble game—fortune-tellers, women, who, for a quarter of a dollar, will tell you your character from your handwriting—and other dealers in the mass of your supporters, but while ex-Mayor Wood's brother and other influential policy-dealers flourish in our midst, your course will be perfectly understood by the thinking classes, who would prefer to see your time occupied in cleansing the Augean stables of our municipal institutions, suggesting some system of check and counter-check to keep our officials honest, supervising the condition our of streets, the due regard to law and order called for by the City ordinances, some of which are daily trampled under foot by the rich and influential, even in the most frequented thoroughfares. I would instance the obstruction of the streets by cases, bales, &c., of merchandise, in front of stores occupied by men high in character and position, and of which you must, or ought to be, cognizant, considering, Mr. Mayor, that I saw you last week dodging through them in the broad light of day, with a very complacent smile on that terror-inspiring countenance of yours. *Verbum sap.*

I must apologize, Mr. Editor, for this large encroachment on your space, but trust that the subjects treated upon will be found of sufficient importance to warrant this long story from Yours, H.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 26, 1858.

The Society of the Cincinnati.

The members of this old Society dined together at the Everett House on Evacuation Day. Formed as long ago as May, 1783, this Society, which once boasted WASHINGTON as a member, was created,

First—"With an unalterable determination to promote and cherish indissoluble UNION between the States."

Second—To unite in bonds of affection the officers of the Revolution and their descendants forever.

Third—"As well to commemorate the great event which gave Independence to the United States, as for the purpose of inculcating the duty of laying down in peace arms assumed for the public defence."

The members of the Society of the Cincinnati were originally composed exclusively of officers of the American Army, and they constituted themselves a Society of Friends to "endure as long as they shall endure, or any of their eldest male posterity, and in failure thereof, the collateral branches, who may be judged worthy to become its supporters and members." At the organization of the Society it was declared that

"The officers of the American army, having generally been taken from the citizens of America, possess a high veneration for the character of that illustrious Roman, LUCIUS QUINTIUS CINCINNATUS, and being resolved to follow his example, by returning to their citizenship, they think they may, with propriety, denominate themselves "The Society of the Cincinnati."

The following principles form the basis of the Society of the Cincinnati:

"An incessant attention to preserve inviolate those exalted rights and liberties of human nature, for which they have fought and bled, and without which the high rank of a rational being is a curse instead of a blessing.

An unalterable determination to promote and cherish, between the respective States, that union and national honor, so essentially necessary to their happiness, and the future dignity of the American empire."

General WASHINGTON was the first elected President of the Society of the Cincinnati, and he continued to hold the office from its organization, in 1783, until 1790, when he resigned, and General ALEXANDER HAMILTON was elected his successor. At his melancholy death, in 1804, General CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY, of South Carolina, became President-General; since when, the Chair has been respectively filled by Colonel AARON OGDEN, of New-Jersey; General MORGAN LEWIS and Major WILLIAM POPHAM, of New-York; General DEARBORN, of Massachusetts; and Governor HAMILTON FISH, of New-York, who is now not only President-General of the General Society, but also President of the New-York State Society.

The original number of the New-York State Society of the Cincinnati, was 240, and on the 4th of July, 1857, the number was reduced to about 50. On that day, however, a resolution was adopted, admitting to membership all the sons of the original members and their male descendants.

The Society assembled at the Everett House at 6½ o'clock P. M., on Thursday, and with their guests sat down to a dinner which was exceedingly creditable to the proprietor of the Everett. In the absence of the President of the Society, Governor FISH, the Vice-President, Colonel RICHARD VARICK DE WITT, took the Chair, aided by the Secretary, ALEXANDER B. THOMPSON, Esq., and the Dinner Committee, consisting of Messrs. Hoffman, Bleecker, Ward, Douglass, and Webb.

The guests consisted of His Excellency Governor KING and Staff, His Honor the Mayor, the Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN of Kentucky, and Major-General SANDFORD, the Hon. GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, &c., &c. Gen. SCOTT, the Governor Elect of the State, the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, WASHINGTON IRVING, Bishop POTTER and other distinguished gentlemen were prevented from attending by previous engagements.

The cloth being removed, a series of appropriate toasts were announced from the Chair, and responded to. It was a late hour before the Society separated.

The Departure of General Paez.

HEAD-QUARTERS FIRST DIVISION N. Y. S. M.,
New-York, Friday, Nov. 26, 1858.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 13.

In consequence of the deplorable accident which occurred yesterday to the veteran General PAEZ, his departure from this City is unavoidably postponed.

The parade directed by General Orders No. 12, is hereby countermanded until further orders.

By order of
CHAS. W. SANFORD, Major-General.
ROBERT C. WETMORE, Division Inspector.

[Advertisement.]

PARTIAL DEAFNESS AND DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR.—Dr. HARTLEY, having been temporarily released from his duties in Philadelphia, in consequence of the destruction by fire of the Institution to which he was the head, begs to announce to those of his patients with whom he has been in communication, that he has, in compliance with their special request, made arrangements to establish an Institution in New-York, and will receive calls during each morning at No. 26 St. Mark's-place.

Dr. H. may here state, that he has no connection whatever with any persons advertising to cure deafness. Neither has he given permission for the publication of a certificate, purporting to emanate from him, and cannot, therefore, be responsible for any alarming consequences resulting from rashness and desperation. The loss of money may not be material to some persons, but the deprivation of one of the most important of the senses, ought to be regarded and treated with more than ordinary solicitude.

Deafness, noise in the head, and all disagreeable discharges from the ear, speedily and permanently removed without causing the least pain or inconvenience. A cure in all cases guaranteed where malformation does not exist.

Thirteen years' close and almost undivided attention to this branch of special practice has enabled him to reduce his treatment to such a degree of success as to find the most confirmed and obstinate cases yield by steady attention to the means prescribed.

The following testimonials are submitted with confidence. They will show at least in what estimation his professional qualifications are held by some of the most distinguished medical men of the country:

"I have had the pleasure to meet Dr. HARTLEY in practice, and have been led to form a favorable opinion of his character, both in profession and as a gentleman.

W. H. PARKER, M. D., Professor of Surgery."

"From my intercourse with Dr. HARTLEY, I have found his deportment to be correct and gentlemanly.

VALENTINE MOTT, M. D."

From the Nantucket Enquirer, July 9, 1856.

Miss SARAH SWAIN, of this town, a lady of extensive acquaintance and the first respectability, informs us that in 1846 she became partially deaf to such an extent as to render her unable to understand conversation in an ordinary tone. For the past six months, however, she has been almost entirely deaf.

After an hour's operation Dr. HARTLEY removed the cause of the deafness, and Miss SWAIN's hearing is now fully restored.

FAIRHAVEN, Mass., July 27, 1856.

Dr. HARTLEY: It would be impossible for me to express in words my gratitude to you for restoring one of my senses of which I had been, in a measure, deprived for three long years; but, nevertheless, it is true that in twenty minutes I was made to hear as well as I ever did in my life, and many thanks are due to you for that blessing.

REBECCA D. HOWARD,
Daughter of Mr. J. HOWARD.

[Advertisement.]

MESSRS. CROOK & DUFF'S DINING SALOON.—The Dining Saloon of MESSRS. CROOK & DUFF, in the TIMES Buildings, has taken the front rank. It has two entrances, on Park-row and Nassau-street, an unusual advantage, rendering it very convenient of access. The main room is a lofty and spacious apartment, paved with marble and handsomely frescoed in walls and ceiling. The furniture is uniform and elegant, and the accommodations altogether comfortable and inviting. The proprietors bring the results of a long experience to bear upon the conduct of their establishment. They have spared no expense in the fitting up and adornment of their premises, and provide a choice bill of fare for the benefit of their customers. The basement is fitted up with a bar, lunch-room and smoking apartment, furnished with comfortable sofas, and, like the upper saloon, runs through from street to street. The appointments for the toilet occupy a separate apartment, and one arranged upon a liberal scale, with marble basins, sosily French mirrors, and all modern conveniences. The culinary department, occupying the whole depth of the building, is arranged upon a plan of extraordinary completeness. Its ranges, bake-houses, washing apparatus, and all the paraphernalia of the *cuisine*, have been constructed upon the most approved principles. The refreshing cleanliness of this part of the establishment, the order which pervades its departments, and the careful oversight which is exercised in its management, are whetters of appetite. It is not every lower region of a dining-saloon that will bear a close inspection. This one courts it. The man who is permitted to examine it, comes away with a vigorous appetite, enjoys his beef-steak with a keen relish, and sips his soup with confidence. CROOK & DUFF are good purveyors, as well as capable managers, and please the palate by a sumptuous array of the "good things of life." They are reaping a deserved reward in the patronage of an excellent class of customers.

[Advertisement.]

PIES THAT ARE PIES.

Among the many wants of this great metropolis nothing is more needed than a reliable pie. Such an article can now be had at No. 90 Third-avenue, in all its glory; not one that would make a man howl to look at and blush to look an honest dog in the face, but one that may be eaten with confidence, as thousands are ready to testify. But how can they be sold at so low a price? That's the secret, and nobody's business but the manufacturers. Large sales only for cash. Call or send to MRS. HOPKINS, No. 90 Third-avenue, and satisfy yourselves.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS, GAS-FIXTURES.—A large assortment of beautiful and new designs will be found at our great manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway. The trade supplied at the usual terms.

ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

HESITATION IS FOLLY.

All persons who neglect to make systematic use of GAYETTY'S Medicated Paper for the water-closet are doing themselves injustice. It is proven, beyond doubt, to be the finest and purest paper ever made from Manila hemp, and four grand medicines incorporated with the pulp render it a sure cure and preventive of piles. Its sale is already immense. Druggists everywhere dispose of it. 1,000 sheets for $1; 500 sheets 50 cents. Retailed and wholesaled at the depôt, No. 41 Ann-street. Also sent by express upon receipt of price.

N. B.—The name of J. C. GAYETTY is water-marked in every sheet.

[Advertisement.]

HOSIERY, UNDERGARMENTS, GLOVES, &c.,
for cold weather.
A great assortment of best goods
at extremely low prices.
A. RANKIN & Co.,
No. 96 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" should, when in want of a subject for his eloquence, visit KNOX's establishment, No. 212 Broadway. The stock of furs it contains would inspire him with gossip of the most interesting character. Ladies, take our advice, and buy your next set of furs of KNOX.

[Advertisement.]

THE VERY LAST TIME.—This afternoon will be, at Barnum's Museum, the last of those delightful entertainments by Dr. VALENTINE and THIODON's charming Theatre of Arts or Animated Mimic World. The very last, remember.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The most aggravated cases of bronchial affection are entirely cured by a single pot of this peerless salve; while the Pills, acting powerfully upon the liver, expel every biliou stendency.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 26.

$1,000	United St. 5s,'65	104⅛	36	Hud. River R.R.	33¼
3,600	Tenn. 6s, '90	94½	10	Harlem Railroad	12½
2,000	Missouri St. 6s	89¾	200	Reading R.R.	b3 51½
1,000	Cal. St. 7s, n. b.	92	200	do	s10 51¾
2,000	E. R. 3d m. b. '83	78	400	do	51¾
5,000	do	b30 78	100	do	s5 51⅝
$1,000	Hud. Riv. R. 3d m.	73¼	200	Mich. Cen. R.R. c.	52¼
3,000	La. C. & M. L. G. B.	27	200	LaC. & Mil. R.R.	4
$5,000	do	26¾	30	do	3¾
5,000	do	s30 26¾	97	Mic. S. & N. Ind. R.	21¾
6,000	L. E. & W. 1st MBs.	73	50	Mich. S. & N.I.G.S.	51¾
6,000	Mich. S. 2d M. Bs.	63	100	do	51¾
20	Am. Ex. Bank	104	150	do	s60 51
25	Ocean Bank	96½	65	Panama Railroad	121
20	Park Bank	109	380	Ill. Cen. R. R.	s60 79
200	Continental Bank	101	150	do	79⅛
100	Del. & H. C. Co.	s30 98	50	do	b15 79⅛
100,	do	s60 98	150	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	s10 72⅛
10	do	98⅜	50	do	72¼
46	Am. Guano Co	8½	200	do	c 72⅜
5	do	9	100	do	s30 72⅛
200	Pac. M. St. Co.	s30.103¼	100	do	s60 72
100	do	103⅜	50	do	b30 72⅜
75	do	103⅜	50	do	b60 72⅜
50	do	s60. 103	50	do	c 72⅛
700	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	83	900	Cle. & Tol. RR.	31⅝
50	do	b10 83	100	do	s15 31⅝
1327	do	83½	150	do	b60 31¾
100	do	b10 83½	150	do	b3 31¾
100	do	b30 83⅝	100	Chi. & R. I. RR.	62¼
100	do	b60 83⅝	350	do	62¾
150	Erie Railroad	16⅞	100	do	b60 62¾
20	do	16¾	100	Mil. & Miss. RR.	12¼
100	do	s10 16⅞			

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	Mo. St. 6s	b60 89⅞	200	Erie R. R.	16⅞
30,000	do	s30 89⅞	100	Hud. Riv. R. R.	33¼
10,000	Virginia 6s	97	50	Harlem R. R.	12½
5,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	94¼	25	Chi. Bur. & Q. RR.	54⅜
11,000	La C. & M. l. g. b.	26½	100	Reading R. R.	51¾
$1,000	Ill. Cent. R. Bds.	92½	200	do	51⅞
15	Imp. & Traders' Bk.	110	200	do	s10 51
50	Gal. and Chic. R.R.	72⅜	200	do	s7 51
100	do	72¼	100	Mich S. & N.I. G. S.	51¼
50	Cumberland Pref.	21	50	Panama R. R.	s60 121
25	N. Y. Cent. R.R.	b30 83½	100	Cl. & Toledo R.	b60 31⅝
600	do	83	435	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	62¼
50	do	b30 83	100	do	s10 62
500	do	b60 83	100	do	62½
250	do	82⅞			

FRIDAY, Nov. 26—P. M.

There was a dull Stock Exchange through the forenoon, and a heavy market at the close of the General Board, with the exception of State Stocks, which are in better request since the English mail by the *Africa*. The leading Share transactions were again running on New-York Central, on which the jobbers for the rise and fall are pretty equally matched in weight of influence, though numerically the *Bear* sellers are strongest. The temporary closing of the transfers to-morrow for the annual election affords a ten days' opportunity for heavy speculative sales without the usual employment of certificates, and as these have become relatively scarce on the Street, the sales for the reopening of transfers (or on options which cannot be called in during the closing) are made cheaper this afternoon than for cash. About 4,000 shares are registered at 83@83¼@82¾; but after the list was printed, the price dropped to 82¾@82¾ ℔ cent. The Western Stocks also left off dull, and in most instances below the morning sales; Rock Island 61¾ ℔ cent., Galena, 72@72½ ℔ cent. Erié and Hudson were about the same as yesterday. Illinois Central, 79½ ℔ cent. The English quotations by the *Africa* are not so good as the last. In reference to the note published in London from one of the late American examiners, it is proper, perhaps, to say that the management on this side do not pretend that means will not be required in some shape for the service of 1859. The ways are deferred to the judgment of the English proprietors, through their London Committee. The Railway mortgages were generally steady to-day. Hudson Thirds and Erie Thirds were ¼@½ ℔ cent. higher, and Wabash Valley First Mortgage wanted at 73 ℔ cent. The general market left off in the afternoon dull.

The market for Money to-day is unusually easy. The Brokers, who are not heavy borrowers this week, on account of the dullness of speculation on the Stock Exchange, are supplied at 3@3½ ℔ cent., returnable on demand. The private lenders are under-bidding the Banks. The terms of the latter are about 4 ℔ cent. at call. Discounts are without alteration from last report. Most of the good paper is taken at Bank, and the Bill Brokers complain of a dull offering outside. The Sub-Treasury disbursed to-day $133,530 in excess of receipts, and the balance here is reduced to $6,857,264.

There was renewed animation to-day in the the Cotton market, and 3,000 bales sold at a further advance of ⅛ cent. the pound. At the close, Orleans, Middlings in some instances were held for 12¼ cents, and Uplands 12⅛ cents. The movement and the sudden energy with which it is conducted, surprise a good many of the old members of the trade; though fully responded to from the Southern markets and backed by the firmness in Goods and Yarns at Manchester.

The Cunard steamer *Africa*, from Liverpool Saturday, Nov. 13, arrived at this port early this forenoon. Her financial accounts are generally good. The Funds are firmer in London, Paris, and Vienna. The Continental Exchanges again favor England. The trade demand for Money has slightly improved, 2½ ℔ cent. being the minimum for Discounts in London. On the Stock Exchange loans were easy at 2 ℔ cent. The Cotton trade is looking well. Breadstuffs continue dull. In American Stocks there is a further response to our October advance, though principally confined to State and Federal Securities, and the leading Railway Bonds. With the exception of New-York Central, in which there are transactions at 76½@¾ ℔ cent. sterling money, there was not much doing in American Shares. The following is the latest:

American Railways.	Closing Prices.	Business.
Illinois Central 6 ℔ ct., 1875	81 to 83	
Do., 7 ℔ cent., 1875	81 to 83	81¼ 2½
Do., Freeland 7 ℔ ct., '60	81 to 83	82 1¾
Do., $100 shares	24 to 22	dis.
Michigan Cen. 8 ℔ ct., 1860	— —	
Do., do. do., 1869	86 to 88	
Do., (sinking fund) 1882	86 to 88	
Do., $100 shares	50 to 60	
M. N. & S. I. 7 ℔ ct. 1. f. '85	65 to 75	xc.
Do., $100 shares	20 to 25	
N. Y. Cen. 6 ℔ ct. s. f. '83	92 to 85	
Do., do., 7 ℔ ct. con. '64	94 to 98	
Do., do., $100 shares	76 to 78	76¾
N. Y. E. 7 ℔ ct. 3d m., '83	70 to 72	
Do., do., sinking fund '75	— —	
Do., do., bonds, con., '62	— —	
Do., do., $100 shares	14 to 18	
Pa. U. Can. 6 ℔ ct. 1st m. c.	91 to 92	
Do., do., 2d mort. ster	90 to 92	92

The position of the market for American Railway securities is thus noticed by Mr. E. F. SATTERTHWAITE:

"There has been more disposition during the past week to buy American securities in London, which has been further stimulated by the extraordinary advance reported from New-York. Quotations here are still below New-York prices, especially for Illinois Central; the shares of this company being dull at 22 dis., against 11 dis., and the Construction Bonds 82 against 87, subject to exchange, which appears very unaccountable. It will be remembered that some time ago a committee was appointed at a meeting of shareholders held at the London Tavern, which committee was to send a deputation to America to sift thoroughly the position of the Illinois Central Railroad. Mr. WHEELER, a member of the committee, almost directly after went out, and subsequently Mr. WILLIAM SMITH was delegated to go entirely on behalf of the committee. Mr. WHEELER drew up a report, which has now been in the hands of the committee about a month; and last Monday week Mr. SMITH returned, but as yet no information has been communicated to the shareholders It is to be hoped the shareholders may speedily be put in possession of the information now in the hands of the committee."

The London correspondent of the *Commercial* reports:

"American securities have been slightly benefited by the accounts of the animation prevalent at New-York, but Illinois Central shares are still as low as 23 discount. The report of the recent deputation of shareholders has not yet been published. As it was known that the parties had returned, and as the shares were showing extreme heaviness, some remark was excited, which has led to the publication of a letter from one of them, explaining the causes of delay, and promising that the required information shall be presented to the shareholders immediately. A statement is meanwhile volunteered to the effect that there is no probability of a call being found necessary during the year 1859. New-York Central shares have shown firmness, owing to a rather large quantity of shares which were pressing on the market having been removed by a single purchase. Atlantic Telegraph shares remain at 340. The laying down of the new shore end is believed to be in slow progress."

The London *Times*, of Nov. 13, says of the Consol movement, &c.:

"FRIDAY EVENING.

The English funds opened with firmness this morning, and were steady throughout the day, but with a less favorable tendency at the close. Consols for money were first quoted 98⅛@98¼, and the ultimate prices were 98¼ for money, and 98¼@98⅜ for 7th of December. There was little activity in any department of business, and sales slightly preponderated. Money was again freely supplied on Government securities at 2 ℔ cent. The closing prices of the French Three per Cents on the Paris Bourse failed to arrive this evening, but transactions took place at the opening at 74f. 20c. for the end of the month, showing a further advance of an eighth. In the foreign exchanges this afternoon, the quotations were generally higher than last post."

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending Nov. 10, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public Deposits	£6,673,581	Increase £97,140
Other Deposits	12,290 682	Increase 40,956
Rest	3,140,092	Increase 36,106
Gov. Securities	10,808,591	Decrease 876
Other Securities	14,697,722	Decrease 110.187
Notes Unempl'd	11,327,380	Increase 286,285

The amount of notes in circulation is £20,989,035, being an decrease of £373,810, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £18,502,827, or about ninety-two and a-half million dollars; showing a decrease of £110,058, or about $550,000 when compared with the preceding return.

The following table will show the fluctuations in Consols since the 5th inst:

Nov.	For Money—Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	For Account—Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat. 6	97⅝	98	98⅛	97⅝	98	97⅝
Mon. 8	97⅝	98⅜	98⅛	98	98⅜	98⅜
Tues. 9	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	98⅜	98⅜
Wed. 10	98	98⅛	98	98⅛	98⅜	98⅛
Thur. 11	97⅞	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	98⅜	98⅜
Fri. 12	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	98⅜	98⅜

There is continued dullness in Grain and Flour at Liverpool; Indian Corn particularly depressed; but in the London market, Wheat is quoted firm. Cotton keeps steady in Liverpool, and the Cotton trade active in Manchester, with an advance in Goods and Yarns. The *Guardian* of Nov. 13 reports:

"That improved tone which to a large extent was perceptible in our market on Tuesday is maintained. In Yarns a moderate business has been done for India and China and for home consumption; and the German merchants have executed many orders, amounting to a fair aggregate. In general, buyers find that spinners are harder to deal with than they were ten days ago; and some articles are sold at prices ½d. if not ¼d. ℔ lb. above what was taken for them on Tuesday week. The articles which have hardened most are throstle warps, especially 20s; some counts of pincops; and certain numbers of twist cops, particularly 32s, adapted to the Blackburn demand. We cannot speak of any strengthening in 20s water, or in 4s to 12s mule, scarcely in 4s to 12s water. Doubled yarns show no improvement, but rather the reverse, except 40s. Singles above 80s are flat. The large business of last week in goods for India and China, has led to the requirement of rather higher prices, say at least 1⅛d. ℔ piece. This has hindered operations, which, however, have been of fair extent during the week. Several kinds of printing Cloths are more in request, and consequently firmer in price. Domestics continue very inanimate; as are also longcloths. Among these coarser articles T's are the best."

The French Funds are again on the rise. The Three ℔ Cents have advanced to 74.20. The November return of the Bank of France shows a Bullion stock of $105,000,000. This is $4,600,000 less than on the October return, but the decrease, owing to the movement of Specie to Germany, which has now almost ceased, seems to have been more than anticipated. The Note Circulation holds very steady, and the Commercial Discounts are gradually improving. The following is the detailed comparative statement:

BANK OF FRANCE—NOVEMBER, 1858.

	November. Francs.	October. Francs
Capital of the Bank	91,250,000	91,250,000
Capital of the Bank, New	91,250,000	91,250,000
Profits in addition	1,513,467	1,513,467
Reserve of the Bank	12,980,750	12,980,750
New Reserve	9,125,000	9,125,000
New Reserve in landed property	4,000,000	4,000,000
Notes in circulation	690,844,025	690,492,375
Bank Notes to order	6,605,774	7,454,000
Receipts payable at sight	7,320,086	8,096,786
Treasury account current	105,821,100	117,610,609
Sundry accounts current	135,557,608	140,190,963
Sundry accounts with branch banks	30,212,141	28,320,980
Dividends payable	603,347	734,599
Discounts sundry interests	3,245,887	2,269,248
Commission on deposits	7,211,526	5,658,245
Re-discounted	1,066,532	1,066,532
Surplus of paid up-bills	37,089	34,757
Sundries	4,439,297	3,410,192
Total	1,203,083,633	1,215,458,509

	November. Francs.	October. Francs
Cash in hand	229,976,963	253,294,667
Cash in the branch banks	286,438,641	295,080 748
Commercial bills overdue	2,291,604	268,161
Commercial bills not due	201,439,217	191,492,672
Commercial bills discounted in the branch banks	319,246,724	217,724,901
Advanced on bullion	847,700	1,006,300
Advanced by the branch banks	1,457,500	1,654,600
Advanced on French securities	39,887,200	51,840 200
Advanced by the branch banks	10,438,710	10,823,510
Advanced on railway securities	48,793,400	45,770,200
Advanced by the branch banks	24,664,350	22,553,850
Advanced on Crédit Foncier	502,700	577,000
Advanced on branch banks	210,100	219,300
Advanced to the State, 1848	45,000,000	45,000,000
Government stock reserved	12,980,750	12,980,750
Government stock disposable	52,188,102	52,188,102
New shares, not settled	51,700	43,130
Hotel and furniture of Bank	4,000,000	4,000,000
Landed property branch bks	6,645,548	6,617,468
Expenses of management	1,417,468	1,269,894
Sundries	4,405,253	6,058,917
Total francs	1,203,083,633	1,215,458,509

We alluded yesterday to the increased *short* sales in Rock Island Stock, on the comparative schedules in circulation of receipts for the first four months of the fiscal year. A copy of this schedule has been handed to us to-day, with a request to publish, as follows:

	1858.	1857.
July	$85,000	$149,900
August	85,000	153,849
September	99,600	197,000
October	86,000	168,540
November	70,000	128,441
Total	$415,600	$797,730

We are requested to say that the time for the assessment on the Scrip shares of the American Guano Company closes on Wednesday next, Dec. 1. Most of the assessments have already been paid. The regular stock is selling to-day at $8½ @$9. The first cargo of Guano, 1,200 tons, has arrived from the Pacific, at this port on ship *White Swallow*.

The Coal Tonnage this week over the Reading Road reaches 42,500 tons, according to telegraph to-day from Philadelphia. The fiscal week ends with Thursday night.

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at the Port of New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week	1856.	1857.	1858.
Entered at the Port	$823,538	$556,633	$344,222
Thrown on market	1,045,506	229,814	423,277
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the Port	$86,337,437	$88,085,031	$54,302,649
Thrown on market	85,484,162	79,972,851	62,129,495

The following is the summary for the week:

| CONSUMPTION | DIRECT. Pkgs. | Value | WAREHO